

THE
HISTORY
OF
FREDERICK

King of SWEDEN.

Containing his Wars

In *Germany, Brabant, Italy and Flanders.*
And His Conduct under *Charles XII.* Concerning
whom are many curious Particulars not men-
tioned in the Histories of that Prince's Life.

Translated and Improved from the *French* of

M. de VOLTRAIE.

By ANDREW HENDERSON.

Author of the *Edinburgh History of the late Rebellion.*

LONDON:

Printed for and Sold by *J. Robinson*, at the *Golden Lion* in *Ludgate-Street*; *J. Millan*, opposite the *Admiralty-Office*; at the *Royal-Exchange*, and in *Westminster-Hall*.

(Price One Shilling and Sixpence.)

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TO THE

Most High, Illustrious and Puissant Prince,

COSMO-GEORGE,

Duke of **GORDON.**

May it please Your Grace,

I HAVE sheltered this Performance under the Patronage of your Name, hoping your innate Goodness, improved by a laudable Example, will plead my Excuse; it was the distinguished Characteristic of your noble Ancestors to be acquainted with Kings, and it may not be disagreeable to know, that your Grace's Father was Comrade to a King of
Sweden,

iv DEDICATION.

Sweden, an Hero, who was personally acquainted with more crowned Heads, Princes, and Generals, among whom the Earl of Peterborough, your Grace's Grandfather, than any one King in Europe.

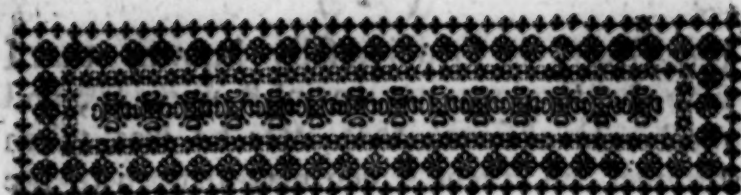
I am, with all due Respect,

May it please Your Grace,

Your Grace's Most Obedient,

Humble Servant.

And. Henderfon.



THE
L I F E
O F
F R E D E R I C,
K I N G of S W E D E N, &c.

 R E D E R I C King of *Sweden*,
Son of C H A R L E S Landgrave of
Hesse-Cassel, by M A R Y E M I L I A
Daughter of the Duke of *Courland*,
was born *April 23d*, 1676. The Family of
which he was the Representative, have distin-
guished themselves for Ages together in De-
fence of Liberty and Property, and since the
Introduction of Arts and Sciences at the
Dawn of the Reformation, they have been Pa-
trons of these, and Champions for the Prote-
stant Cause: The noble Stand made by
P H I L I P, Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel* in Con-
junction with the Duke of *Saxony* against
C H A R L E S V. who may justly be Sirnamed
B the

the Great, is so universally known; that I may be forgiven not to insist upon it; and must only observe, that after he was taken Prisoner, an Event which may happen to the best and bravest of Men, his Deportment was so truly noble, his Patience so great, his Humility so profound, and his Zeal so ardent, that the Protestant Religion had Honour from this Sufferer, who, by his divine and heroic Conduct, removed the ill natured Construction put upon it by the *Roman-Catholics*, viz. That it was introduced with no other Intent than to aggrandize the Elector of *Saxony*, by engrossing several Lordships, and secularizing the Lands of the Church. This was the Clamour raised against it in *Sweden*, when GUSTAVUS ERIKSON seized upon the superficial Bells, in order to cause Money to circulate among the Troops who were engaged for the Liberty of their Country; and, in a Word, the Aspersions were propagated over *Europe*. This illustrious Prince prevailed upon several others of the Empire, to enter into a League offensive and defensive, in Support of the Protestant Religion, at *Smalkald*, Anno 1530; and the several Descendants from him were Patrons of the Reformed, till MAURICE, Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, settled the pure Religion among them; and that upon the following Occasion: Some Students of Divinity had gone to *Geneva*, where becoming acquainted with THEODORE BEZA and OELAMPADIUS,

LAMPADIUS, they began to see the Beauty and Simplicity of the Reformation; and directly embraced the Doctrines of CALVIN: One of these coming to *Cassel*, was admitted Professor of Greek in the University, during which Time he wrote a Paraphrase on the Book of Psalms, which he dedicated to his Highness, who was so pleased with the Performance, that he admitted him into his Acquaintance, and consulted him on his ingenious Book of Conic Sections, then preparing for the Press; and which, after Publication, was so universally approved: The same Church-Government, as in *Holland* and *Geneva*, has obtained in *Hesse-Cassel* to this Day; and it is observable that tho' it be the same as in *Scotland*, yet they only meet for Purity of Doctrine and Reformation of Manners: Nor must it be forgot, that Prince WILLIAM of *Hesse*, procured Quadrants and Sextants of the largest Size for observing the Stars, and having built an Observatory, he determined the Latitude and Longitude of 200 more than had hitherto been ascertained; he discovered a Star in the Back of *Cassiopeia's-chair*, which had escaped the Lyncean Eye of *Galileo*, and was of late observed by Doctor *Celsius* at *Upsal*, and by Mr. *M'Laurin*. In a Word, there was not a Family in *Europe* who more countenanced the Reformation, set a nobler Example of Piety, and Patronized the Sciences more than the several Representatives of this illustrious

House; but of the whole none shone more brightly in all these, than the King of *Sweden*, who, during his Minority, discovered a Genius for War, and had an early Opportunity of sharing the Laurels reapt from a glorious Campaign.

In the Year 1683, an Army of 200,000 Turks had penetrated as far as *Vienna*, which they were besieging so close that the Place must have fallen into their Hands if not timely relieved: And just as the Besieged were upon the Point of Capitulating, an Army came to their Assistance under the Command of the Duke of *Lorrain*, his Majesty King *GEORGE the First*, and *JOHN SOBIESKI* King of *Poland*; the Infidels had been miserably slaughtered by the Cannon from the Ramparts, as before one Demilune they lost no less than 50,000 Men; scarce had the Succours arrived when they attacked the Enemy with a Bravery that only could be inspired from the Cause in which they were engaged, and after a stout Resistance they forced them to fly off in the utmost Confusion leaving their Baggage and Artillery behind: The King of *Poland* observing the Rout and the Havock made by the *German* Foot, advanced with his Horse, viz. 20,000, and cut them off with a terrible Slaughter; the deceased King tho' but a Boy of 7 Years of Age, yet went among the Number of the *Hessian* Troops who were sent by his Father to partake of the Laurels, and
from

from a Greatness of Soul then evident in him, would not without controuling his Inclination, be kept back from being a Spectator of the various Scenes; for having a Pistol in his Hand, he fired it into the Breast of a *Janissarie*, just at the Instant he was drawing a Stroke upon the Back of an *Hessian* Collonel: Upon his Return to *Cassel*, he gave such a Description of raising the Siege of *Vienna* as astonished all who heard him, and by the Recital of the Danger from which he had delivered the Collonel, his Martial Genius was quickly discerned; immediately he was put under the Direction of an Engineer called *la Motte* who had served at the Siege of *Tournay* and *Cambray* under the Marshal *Turenne*, and having become a great Proficient in the Theory of Gunnery and Fortification, he set out for the low Countries to examine the several Works upon the Frontiers; and as his Father was universally acquainted with the Governors, they took a Pride in paying him all the Honours due to his Birth: as well as to his Fathers Genius already visible in the Son; he generally carried a Plan in his Hand, and was so acute in detecting an Error, that his Observations were reckoned just by those who were in the longest Practice: the Time was now drawing nigh when his Highness who had been ever employed in Mustering of Troops, reviewing of Regiments, and surveying Towns, was to move in a Sphere where his every Virtue was to shine in its Native Lustre. In

In the Year 1691, when a Congress of Princes the most Numerous ever known met at the *Hague* to congratulate King WILLIAM the 3^d. of *England* upon his Success in attaining the Throne of that Kingdom, his serene Highness then attended the Landgrave his Father, who made a considerable Figure in the grand Alliance then entered into against *France*, in Support of the Ballance of Power and Maintaining the Liberties of *Europe*; the Landgrave CHARLES had been acquainted with King WILLIAM since the first Commencement of the *Dutch War*, when like a true Hero ever preferring the publick to his private Interest, he let out the Troops of his Landgravate to the *States-General*, tho' at that time almost overrun by the Conqueror; and while three Armies under the courageous CONDE, the prudent TURENNE and the ambitious Monarch himself were ready to meet in the Center of their Dominions; and having discovered an inviolable Attachment to the Prince of *Orange*, he was treated with the greater Respect, and less Ceremony upon this grand Occasion; when he introduced his Son to the King he received him as a Prince of the first Quality; and fixed his Eyes upon him; and as Men of Genius and Learning are frequently wont to survey the outward Features which they look on as the Indications of the internal Temper, so did this Deliverer of *Europe*. for after examining

aming narrowly by his Eye the whole of his Gesture and Deportment, he said to the Father. "CHARLES this your Son, seems born to reign and carries a Head fit for a Crown" His Highness thanked the King for the favourable Opinion he had formed, and signified how charmed he would be to see him under so august a Commander, to the Intent he might learn the Art of War.

No sooner had the Allies declared War against *France*, than an Opportunity was offer'd the Prince of *Hesse*, of distinguishing his rare Abilities, and confirming his Friends in the good Opinion they had formed of him: For as the *States-General* of the United Provinces took a Body of the *Hessian* Troops into their Pay, the young Prince appeared among them as a Voluntier, Anno 1691. And having signalized himself at *Steen-kirk*, when the Troops were engaged with the *French* Kings Life Guards, he was one of the Twelve who escaped out of 500; the King of *England* observing his Merit, bestowed upon him a Regiment, and used him with an uncommon courteous Affability ever after: At the Battle of *Landen* he was advanced to the Rank of a Major General, and by the noble Stand which he made at the second Attempt to dislodge the Enemy from the Village where was the Strefs of the Action, he had three Horses killed under him, several Bullets went thro' his Clothes and Hat, and after an Obstinate
and

and bloody Fight, the young Hero remained in Possession of the Ground, which the Enemy had quitted, for near two Hours; nor would he have changed the Station, till observing the King exposed more than any private Soldier in the Army, and using his utmost Efforts to cover the Retreat of his Men, he galloped up toward him, and all of a sudden turned about to sustain the Charge of three *Swiss* Regiments of the *French* Guards that were ready to fall upon the Flank of the Troops that were broken and now flying before them; here he distinguished himself, and kept them in Play, till a vast Number were got over the *Schelde*, and had planted a Battery of twelve Guns for covering the Retreat of the rest of the Army. Night was now coming on when the *French* disgusted at the vigorous Defence and formidable Stand that was made, gave over the Pursuit, and contented themselves with remaining upon the Field of Battle, not caring to pass the River, and follow an Enemy now become resolute thro' Despair, and rendered courageous from the frequent Checks they had given to a Pursuing and exulting Enemy: That Night he slept in the same Tent with the King, and next Day was created Lieutenant General of the Hereditary Forces of *Hesse*, and had a Regiment of the Republic's Troops conferred upon him.

Nor must it be forgotten that this young Hero was with the Prince of *Vaudemont*, when he

he extricated himself with the most surprizing Dexterity out of the greatest Laberinth that possibly a General can be enthralled in; and, that in the following Mapper, so far as I could learn either from the Perusal of Histories or from those who were in the Army at the Time.

That Prince having a considerable Number of Troops, amounting to about 10,000 Men, had by the Neglect of his Spyes, been almost surrounded by a vast Number of the *French* Army, then under the Marshal Duke de *Villeroy*, who commanded in the Absence of the Duke of *Luxenburgh*; happily for the Allies, a thick Mist came on which favoured Schemes that nothing but Necessity the Mother of Contrivance ever could have invented; he caus'd the *Hessian* Horse, about the Dusk of the Evening to draw up upon an Eminence with displayed Banners, making a shew as if they were the Van of the whole allied Army just ready to engage; they staid here till the whole were defiled, and all at once disappeared; There were among his Forces a Regiment of *French* Protestants, who being well acquainted with all the Corps of the Enemy, undertook to begin the Execution of the daring Project; for this Purpose they turned their Coats, and marched thro the Defile as directed, and upon being challenged, they told that they had been detached from the Duke of *Luxenburgh* to take Possession of some rising Grounds, whether he understood the Enemy designed to

C

encamp

encamp, for attacking them in Flank. A Consternation quickly ran thro' the Army ; so that none durst advance from his Post, only some Volunteers followed after the pretended *French* Regiment, but were all made Prisoners of War, till the Prince by a Generosity becoming himself, dismiss them with express Orders, to tell their King, that " he had Generals not Inferiour to his own in the most delicate Points of War.

About three in the Morning, when King WILLIAM heard of the extraordinary Presence of Mind with which the Prince extricated himself from his great Difficulty, he was no less charmed with the Success that had attended the Enterprize, than amazed at the Dexterity with which the Scheme was conducted : And after perusing the Letter, he ask'd, " What's become of the Prince of Hesse ? " to which it was answer'd, he stood with the Horse while VAUDEMONT observed the Enemy. " Right says the King smiling, " his Youth now has brav'd the Enemy, but in Time his grey Hairs will deceive them. " and directly recommended him to the States General, as a Person fit to be promoted to the Rank of Major General of their Armies : The Success of the Arms of the contending Powers was various, Fortune sometimes declaring upon one Side, sometimes on another, till at last, expanding her Wings equally, like the Eagle, when at her utmost Flight, she obliged

liged the differing Parties to draw them in again, and to sit down peaceably to refresh themselves, after an infinite number of Loses, which the Ambition of either Party had brought upon them: The Peace of *Ryswick* was concluded upon the most equitable Terms. Anno, 1695. Sort lived however was the Repose; for the Embers of War only quenched for a Time, were more easily Kindled after they had been dryed and rendered fit for catching the Flame and mounting up in a Blaze.

The Death of CHARLES, II. King of *Spain*, November, 1st. 1700 involved *Europe* in War; *France* declared for the Duke of *Anjou* Grand-child to LEWIS XIV, who accepting the Will of CHARLES in favour of his Candidate, not only got his Title acknowledged by most of the Powers of *Europe*, but mustered up his Troops and every where augmented his Forces, to support a Claim, that in Time would fix the Ballance of Power in his House and disappoint the Views of the Court of *Vienna*, then setting up for the Rights of the second Son of the Empire, which she was the more enabled to do, as the Emperor LEOPOLD had just ended his War with the *Port* by the Peace of *Carlewitz*.

The Emperor, tho' possesst of extensive Dominions, sufficient to furnish Troops upon Troops, and Armies upon Armies, was unable to support a War against the grand Monarch, then the most powerful in *Europe*, without

Money which was quickly supplied from *England* and *Holland*, these funds of Subsistence and means which always furnish Encouragement for those that are bred in the Inland Towns; and could a Spirit of Concord and Contentment govern the Powers whose Fleets traverse the Main, they might entirely render their Subjects happy, and set Arbitrators of all Divisions that afterwards could fall.

The Rupture between the Courts of *Versailles* and *Vienna* might have been prevented, or at least, the War might soon have been brought to a Period, if the *French* King hitherto intoxicated with Titles, and dreaming of nothing but universal Monarchy, from his ambitious grasping at no less than the Sovereignty of the Isles, as well as the Continent, had contrary to the Faith of Treaties conferred upon the old Pretender, the august Title of King of *Great-Britain*, and debarring the maritime Powers from the *Levant* Trade and the *Spanish West-Indies*; which Affront and real Hurt to the British Nation, determined Queen ANNE, who was crown'd April 23d, 1702 to declare War against *France*; and with the Powers then engaged in the grand Alliance, to prosecute the same with a Vigour, a Success, and Conduct almost unparalleled.

Among the Princes who were to furnish Troops, in-Support of the Measures concerted for maintaining the Liberties of *Europe*, the
Prince

Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* appeared with particular Lustre; For besides the Eight Thousand agreed upon, at the Time of framing the grand Alliance, he mustered up six Thousand more, of which, 2000 were Cavalry, whom the deceased King commanded in Person.

The War no sooner was declar'd, than the Prince of *Nassau-Sasbruck* opened the Campaign with the Siege of *Keiserweart*, a place tho' small, yet of vast Strength in the Electorate of *Cologn*: It was bombarded with forty eight Pieces of Cannon, and thirty Mortars, which reduced the Out-works to a Heap of Rubbish, but could not prevail upon the Garrison to come out, but on honourable Terms, tho' according to Articles the Fort was afterward craz'd.

The Consternation occasioned by the taking of this Important Place, might have been attended with the most fatal Consequences to the French Army; if the lively and vigilant *TALLARD*, with the Duke of *Burgundy* had not joined Marshal *BOUFFLERS*, on whom they prevailed to March to *Nimiquen*, whose Inhabitants had planted 160 Pieces of Cannon upon its Walls, in order to give them a warm Reception: However allured with the Prospect of having the Key of the *Netherlands* put into their Hands, they march'd on with Alacrity till within three Leagues of the Place, when Information was brought that the Earl of *Athlone* by a hasty March had with some hardy Veterans, got before them.
Being

Being deprived of some Places, and disappointed in their Designs upon others, they gave themselves entirely to the Thoughts of advancing their Interest, and regaining the Reputation of their Arms; for this Purpose they resolved upon the Siege of *Brisac*; whether Marshal TALLARD directed his Course, rightly judging that the Confederates, now taken up in driving the Elector of *Bavaria* from his rapid Conquests, on which the gawdy Dream of Empire had forced him, M. VENDOSME out of *Tyrol*, and in observing the Motions of M. VILLARS would be unable to disturb him. And to make the surer Work, the famous M. VABUAN was sent for; the Garrison however resolute, were unable to withstand the repeated Attacks of Forces recovered from a late Consternation, animated by one of the Princes of the Blood, conducted by an Engineer of sixty Years Experience, and supported by a numerous Artillery of one Hundred Pieces of Cannon, and thirty Mortars, for defending and directing of which, they had as many Troops as the Rules of Fortification could require: *Brisac* was taken in fifteen Days.

This Success inspired them with a Design of attacking *Landau*, the Conquest of which they judged would be facilitated, from the miserable Condition to which the Works had been reduced after a three Months Siege, by
Prince

Prince LEWIS of *Baden*, to whom it was at last delivered up almost in Ruins.

About the Beginning of *January*, 1703, The Marshal de TALLARD marched to the Siege of *Landau*, which he invested upon the Seventh, and made such Progress, as by the Tenth, to have drawn a Line of Circumvallation round the Place which was considered of such Importance, that the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* was sent with twelve Squadrons, and twenty nine Battalions to save it; he marched with an unwearied Diligence from *Athlone*, and in five Days arrived at *Arpeyl*, within four Leagues of *Landau*; being joined by the Prince of *Nassau-Weilburgh*, who had with him 10 Squadrons and 15 Battalions with proper Artillery, here he fortified himself in the most advantageous Manner, expecting every Moment to be joined by a Body of Imperialists, which would have enabled him to act upon the Offensive, and in the mean Time sent out the Count of *Nassau-Walburgh* to procure Intelligence: That Officer however, inclined to serve the common Cause, or to raise himself in the Esteem of *Hesse-Cassel*, had committed an unpardonable Mistake in not procuring Intelligence, and suffering the Enemy to be in full March before his Highness had the least Notice of his Approach; so much did the generous Hero trust to the Vigilance of the Count, that he was giving an Entertainment to some General Officers in his Tent upon
the

the Feast of St. *Leopold*, in Honour of the Emperor; in the Midst of their Jollity up came the *Count* on a Stretch, to inform him that the Enemy were now in full March to attack; he instantly ordered his Officers to arise mounted upon Horseback drew up his Battallions form'd in the most advantageous Posture for receiving of them, he rode along the Lines, and observing the disadvantageous Situation of the *Count*, he not only gave Orders in Person, but sent an *Aid de Camp* to alter their Position: Which perhaps would have been done, had not the unwearied Diligence of the accomplished *Parcaval* prevented such Alterations.

That General had been sent to by M. *TALLARD*, who gave him the first Notice of the Princes arrival, and by an unwearied March never enough to be admir'd, he soon came up with the Confederates before they were ranged in a Posture to receive him; the *French* began the Attack and being obliged from the Narowness of the Ground to contract their Lines, they suffered extremely from the Artillery that was planted against them; the Battallions in front were soon put into Disorder, and being galled by the Carteridge shot, they retired with Precepitation till rallied by *PARCAVAL* who was now more than ever resolved to stand; he ordered up his Artillery to the Opening from whence his Troops had been driven, and in a flechant Line

Line, he so directed them as to gall the Count in the most sensible Manner and at last oblige him to retire with the utmost Precipitation from that infernal fury which came raging from the Mouths of Devouring Cannon, and Mortars laden with Bullets that swept all before them ; the Prince observing the Disorder, Marched up with his Battallions to stem the Impetuosity of the Conqueror, and at the Head of his Fathers Live-Guards, he charged the *Gens d' Armes* Sword in Hand with so much Bravery that they fell into Disorder, and were pursued with a terrible Slaughter, near to the narrow Pass, where the Artillery was planted, which hitherto did him no hurt, being prevented from Firing by the flight of their Men, who must first fall ; but at halting his Highness was in an Instant attacked on all Quarters, and the Batteries being charged with Ball did great Execution amongst his Troops, who notwithstanding animated by the Example of their Leader, stood their Ground with a Firmness never enough to be admired ; and at last retreated in the greatest Order, without the least Molestation to *Denderhoven* in their Way to *Spierbrack* and from thence to *Manheim* where he arrived, crown'd with all the Laurels that Valour in Dangers, Courage in Difficulties, Coolness in Despair, or Prudence in the midst of Confusion, could fix upon the Head of a Commander.

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In this desperate Action, about three thousand of the Enemy with PARCAVAL himself were killed upon the Spot, and four thousand Wounded; they likewise lost Sixteen Standards four Guidons, three pair of Kettle Drums, which were carried as Trophies to discover the Bravery of his Highness, whose Conduct and Courage were equally admir'd, he having three Horses shot under him; and having killed a French General supposed to be PARCAVAL with his own Hand. On his side were killed the Prince of *Hesse-Homburg*, two Major Generals with four Colonels sixteen Captains and twenty Lieutenants.

The Enemy now pursued the Siege of *Landau*, which in fifteen Days capitulated; and was no sooner in their Hands than all at once they gave loose to a fervent Rage: *Cleves* a fine and opulent City in the upper *Germany*, was the first to fall a Sacrifice, and the Country around soon shared the Fate of the Metropolis; and perhaps the raging flame had spread farther, had not Col. GROVESTAINS by a sudden March with three Hundred Horse come up with the enraged Enemy, of whom meeting four Hundred, he fell upon them and cut them almost in Pieces.

This Exploit tended somewhat to rouse the drooping Courage of those who were engaged in a sinking Cause; but their Spirits were more then revived by the Arrival of the Duke of *Marlborough*, at the *Hague*; whence

whence after settling the Operations of th
 War, with those appointed to confer with
 him, he set up for *Dukenbourg* were he
 put himself at the Head of the Army then
 sixty Thousand Strong; Here he called a
 Council of War; at which the Prince of
Hesse assisted, and after a full Debate, it was
 resolved to pursue the Plan of his Highness,
 and follow the Enemy, who retreating before
 him left the *Spanish Guelderland* open to re-
 ceive the Conqueror, and never halted till
 they arrived at *Petit-Brugel*, where they
 encamped till the Approach of the Confede-
 rates, who on the Second of *August*, Marched
 to demolish the Walls of *Peer* and *Bray*,
 two small Towns in the Bishoprick of *Leige*,
 which the Enemy posselt for securing their
 Cannons: The former was attacked with all im-
 aginable Bravery, and taken Sword in Hand
 after an obstinate Resistance.

The taking of this Place, was very discour-
 aging to the Enemy; who notwithstanding
 their Superiority secured themselves be-
 hind Morasses and Entrenchments, which
 they abandoned in the Night, when they
 heard the Allies were on their March to attack
 them: Such repeated Instances of Coward-
 ice were very grating to the Duke of *Bur-*
gundy, who to avoid any other Shame, re-
 turned to *Versaillies*, leaving M. BOUFFLERS,
 the Command in his Absence: The *Dutch*
 Troops from this Time beheld with Pleasure

the Enemy fly in their Turn, declining to engage, tho' eagerly provoked to it; they had lately known the Bravery of the Prince of *Hesse*, and had been Witnesses of the Intrepidity and Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough* ever since the Time that his Grace bore Arms under the Duke of *Monmouth*.

As the Enemy were not to be forced to a Battle, the Allies marched to *Venlo* a strong Town in the Territory of *Ruremond* in *Spanish Guelderland*, situated on the Edge of an Island formed by the Confluence of the *Maese* and the little Rivulet *Haven*. On the 25th of *August* they sat down before it and on the 27th opened the Trenches on both sides of the *Maese*, and planted Batteries of 64 Pieces of Cannon, 24 Mortar Pieces, and Hawbitrers and a vast number of *Coehorn* Mortars. The fire on both Sides was almost equal till the seventh of *September* that Lord *Courts* attacked *Fort St. Michael*, between the Bastion which is next the Plain, and the Ravelin that lies on the North Side of it. The Royal Irish, and General *Henckams* Regiment with One hundred and seventy two Grenadiers, and one hundred Fusileers were then under his Lordships Command, as were three hundred Workmen and a sufficient Number of Engineers. The Grenadeers with an unparalleled Bravery, attacked the Ravelin sword in Hand and made a dreadful Slaughter, the Enemy sustaining the Charge with great obstinacy till overpowered

powered by the Forces which his Lordship brought up to the Charge: They abandoned the Ravelin and fled to the Rampart from whence they made a continual Fire, till the Grenadiers who Sword in Hand mounted the Breach, drove them from it with such Precipitation, that they had not Time to break down their Bridges: The Victors were now in pursuit, and being furious thro Resentment, it was almost impossible to stem the Torrent of their Rage: Of six Hundred Troops in Garrison, only Eighty escaped by passing the *Maese* in small Boats, which still they retained.

Never was a bolder Action in any Campaign, and never did the Bravery of the British Nation shine more conspicuously; the generous Prince of *Hesse* was so enamoured with the Intrepidity of his Grace the late Duke of *Argyl*, the Earl of *Huntingdon*, and Lord *Mark Ker*, who acted then but as Volunteers, that he retained the highest Respect not only for them but for the whole Nation ever after; and I have been informed by Officers who at that time were abroad, that he took so much Delight in conversing with them, as to embrace every Occasion of talking with them, of carrying them into his Tent, giving them a Slice of Bacon and Bread and a Pint of Wine, and during the Collation, his usual Phrase was a la sainte dela Reiné de Grande Britainne & d' illustre Nation Britannique. A Health

to

to the Queen of *Great-Britain* and the illustrious British Nation. But the taking of *Venlo* from the Resistance made by the Count de *VARO* the Governor, had cost more Lives, if one of these little Incidents which sometime happen in War had not fallen out at the time ; *Landau* and *Venlo* were besieged at once ; and News being brought of the Surrender of the former, contributed not a little to the Reduction of the latter : For on receiving the Account, the greatest Rejoicings were made ; The Soldiers drew up in Order of Battle and discharged a triple Volley from their Cannon and small Arms, which the Besieged taking as a Signal for a general Attack, they beat a Parley, and surrendered the Place upon Condition of being conducted to *Antwerp*, but without any Sort of Artillery.

The Success of the Allies, and Disappointments of the *French*, had the natural Effects which generally flow from their own Original Cause : The former took *Ruremond* and *Steenswaert* by Capitulation, while the latter with all their Forces under the Command of *M. BOUFFLERS* were almost Eye Witnesses of what was done ; so that from one Step to another the Allies arrived this Year almost at the Pinnacle of Greatness, for instantly they resolved upon the Bombardment of *Leige*, to which they marched with Courage and so much Alacrity that they arrived at the very Plain which the Enemy appointed for their Rendez-

vous

vouz, and that the Sound of their Arms might
 keep Pace with the Sound of their Name,
 they were within Shot of the *French* Army
 all at once, and must infallibly have cutt them
 in Pieces if the *Dutch* had not declined to en-
 gage; being over awed by M. FAGEI the Pen-
 sionary, between whom and the Duke of
 MARLBOROUGH some Dispute had happened as
 to the Regulation of the Quarters; his Grace
 tho' Naturally cool, yet spoke almost so
 warmly upon this important Subject, that he
 threatned to abandon the Cause; his Nervous
 Reasoning was seconded by the Prince of *Hesse*,
 who did all in his Power to perswade them to
 an Engagement, and so convinced was the
 British General of the Uprightness and Integ-
 rity of his Intentions and that his Words were
 the faithful Interpreters of the Sentements of
 the most Serene, Strong and Vigorous Mind,
 that he grew in his Esteem, and arose in his
 Favour: Such was the Terror of the Enemy
 from the Courage and Conduct of the Confe-
 derates, that they decamped in the Night,
 leaving their Ground to them who on the first
 of *October* drew off about one in the Morn-
 ing to *Liege*, and in three Hours Time
 were within Cannon Shot of the Citadel:
 Scarce had they halted till they began to pre-
 pare, the whole Day was spent in forming the
 Troops, and about Sun Set, they were so well
 ranged as effectually to block up the Town in
 which were twelve Battalions, fifty Pieces of
 Cannon

Cannon and Mortars mounted; with Plenty of Necessaries, Ammunition, and military Stores.

Such a menacing Aspect struck a Pannick in the Towns People, who earnestly petitioned the Magistrates to fall upon the most effectual Method for saving of their Lives; the Request was granted, for they immediately Surrendered upon Condition, that the Citadel should not be attacked on the Side of the Town; the Keys were delivered into the Hands of the Duke of *Marlborough*, who complied with the Terms, and on the Seventh ordered the Trenches to be opened by four English and the like Number of Dutch Battallions, under Command of the deceased Monarch: The Attack was begun with the greatest Bravery at Noon; and after a terrible Cannonade about Six o'Clock the Entrenchments were forced on all Sides: And in two Days after the Batteries being Mounted with forty four Cannon and twelve Mortars played upon the Citadel, and blew up a Magazine, in which were several Barrels of Powder with one Thousand loaded Bombs and Granadoes: Next Day they dismounted the Batteries and fired another Magazine in which were six hundred Grenadoes compleatly filled; and on the third Day two more Magazines were destroyed.

This happy Success determined the Prince of *Hesse* to attack the Counterscarp, under Cover of the Cannon that Afternoon, with, the Battalions who had opened the Trenches; they

they marched up to the Breach, not firing till within Pistol Shot of the Enemy, crossed the Ditch now filled with the Bodies of the Slain, at once mounted and took the Place Sword in Hand.

The British Bravery was here taken such Notice of, as to raise the Admiration of the Army; and the Prince of *Hesse* who beheld with Astonishment the Intrepidity of the Grenadiers, being sensible that those immediately under his Command could not come quickly enough to share the verdant Laurels, from an Impetuosity not to be restrained, and from a Greatness of Soul hitherto remarkable for executing the most daring Projects, he flew like an Arrow from his own Corps, put himself at the Head of the Grenadiers, was the first to mount the Breach, and catching hold of the Officer who held the Colours, he wrested them after some Struggle out of his Hand, and planted his own. Thus by Storm was a Place taken, which opened a Communication between *Germany*, *Brabant* and *Flanders*. The Fort of *Chartreuse* followed of Course, but not without Loss to the Allies, of whom 143 Soldiers were killed, and 360 wounded with about 20 Officers of Note, a Loss indeed, but small when compared with so important a Place, and so great a Conquest upon which Medals were struck to perpetuate the Fame of so glorious an Event. *Vires animique ministrat.*

Hitherto the War was confined, but the

E Time

Time was drawing nigh when the Flame was to spread over Europe, for tho' the Court of *Versailles* had on her Side the most advantageous Circumstances arising from the distorted Condition of *Spain* now split into Factions, and from the Northern War between the Czar of *Muscovy*, the Kings of *Poland* and *Denmark* on the one Hand, and the King of *Sweden* on the other, yet from a Depth of Policy hitherto not practised, she stirred up new Enemies to herself from no other View but that her Troops might be at Liberty, to subsist upon the rich and contiguous Provinces of the neutral Princes, when deprived of Subsistence from her own; The Elector of *Bavaria* intoxicated with the Thoughts of a Crown and the pompous Title of Emperor of *Germany*, struck in with LEWIS XIV. under Pretence of maintaining the Tranquility of the Empire, he seized upon *Ulin*; an Action which so enraged the other Princes, that they declared War against *France*, and insisted with the Emperor to proceed against his Highness, according to the Constitution of the *Germanick* Body, and of the Golden-Bull, but pleased the grand Monarch so well, that he sent a great Body of Troops under M. DE VILLARS, to join the *Bavarians*; however this Junction was prevented by Prince LEWIS of *Baden*, who attacked them at *Fridlingen* with such Bravery that only a shattered Reserve re-passed the Rhine, leaving the Flower of their Infantry dead upon the Spot.

Tho'

Tho' the War began to rage with greater Violence than before, though *Europe* and its Isles, were all in a Flame, yet Fortune for a time hovered with Wings equally expanded, and declared for neither Party, the Losses on either Side nearly compensating each other. In *April*, 1703, *Bonn* was invested, one of the attacks was commanded by the Prince of *Hesse* who on the 3d of *May* forced his Way at the Head of the Grenadiers and lodged upon the Counterscarp of the Place, which instantly surrendered. Hence he marched along with the Duke of *Marlborough* to *Limburgh*, which with *Huy* and *Gueledres* soon capitulated on Terms; on this occasion was struck a Medal with this Inscription; *Sine claae Victor, captis Bonna, Huo, LIMBURGH.* But these tempestuous frowns of Fortune were somewhat tempered by her smiles in another Quarter, for such was the Success of the *French* in *Germany*, that *Keil*, *Nassau* and *Lintz* with several other Places were seized by the Elector of *Bavaria*, who was now so much in the Interest of *France*, that he sent an Ambassador to the *Hungarian* Rebels who made Incursions to the Gates of *Vienna*. At *Eckeren* the Dutch in the Absence of the Prince of *Hesse* were by the Negligence of their Spies surprized and routed after an obstinate Resistance: In short the Elector and his Allies prospered in this Quarter to the utmost of their Wishes; but falling into the

same Error with HANNIBAL, they knew not so well to use a Victory as to gain one, and suffering their Soldiers either thro' Neglect or by Design to oppress the Peasants, these last were driven to so much Despair, that forgetting their Plough, they turned Soldiers at once; for one Party took up Arms, and drove him out of *Tyrol* and *Ausburgh*, while another advanced to meet the Duke of *Vendosme* who was hastening up to the Elector; the Boors were in a Rage the Moment they saw the Enemy, and discovered such an Impetuosity by foaming at the Mouth, and other external Symptoms of Keeness, that their Leader taking the Opportunity of this Temper, which is of the greatest Consequence in a Time of Danger, led them on boldly to the Charge; 2 Regiments of these undisciplined Boors, fell upon a Regiment of the *Gens d'Arms* and cut them in Pieces, leaving only 12 Men behind; and the other following so resolute an Example obliged M. VENDOSME with all the Forces he could bring off, to return precipitately by the Way that they came; however in some Places the Arms of *France* were more successful for old *Brisac* and *Landau* soon fell into their Hands, after surrounding the Army of Observation, by one of the Arts of War for which that Ingenious People are so remarkable.

But whatever Success they had in the year 1703, they were abandoned to Losses in 1704
for

for the King of *Portugal* and the Duke of *Savoy*, were brought over to the grand Alliance, which greatly discouraged the *Bourbon* and animated the *Austrian* Party, whose Chief the Arch-Duke, who had been declared King of *Spain*, at the Court of *Vienna* by the Name of CHARLES III. was complemented at *Dusseldorp*, by the Prince of *Hesse*, on the Part of the States, and the Duke of *Malborough*, in the Name of the Queen of *England*; several other Princes and General Officers followed their Example; this was so well relished by the King, that he made some of them handsome Presents, which they retained as a Memorial of his Title to the Throne, and of their Obligations to support his Pretensions.

For remedying past Misfortunes, and to shew their Zeal for the common Cause, the Confederates were before the *French* in the Field; and the Duke of *Marlborough* arriving from *England* on the 21st of *April*, found such a Spirit of Alacrity in the *States-General*, for pushing on the War, as sufficiently discovered an Inclination to atone for opposing an Attack of the Enemy, in the former Campaign. The first Step was to regulate the Post of their General-Officers; M. D'AUVERKERQUE, the field Marshal was to command on the *Maese*, *Sagenbourg* upon the *Moselle*, Lieutenant General SALISCH in *Brabant*, SPAR in *Flanders*, and M. General BELCATSEL in *Savoy*.
So

So fine a Disposition of the Troops, under so able Generals, with the Unanimity that reigned among the Allies, made so deep an Impression upon the French, that abandoning the strong Lines of *Stollhoffen*, *Kinck*, and *Betil*, they crossed the *Danube*; and indeed it must be own'd that their Fears were not groundless; for in a very short Time, before the 20th of May, the whole Army, was joined. Prince EUGENE came to them himself; in his Presence the British Troops were reviewed, and went thro the several Evolutions of the Military Exercise, with so much Alacrity, that his Highness bestowed upon them this remarkable Encômium "the Horses, the Cloathing, the Belts, and "Accoutrements look extremely well, yet "all these may be had with Money, but there "is a Spirit in the looks of your Men, which "I never observed before." To which his Grace replied, "That if any such Spirit was in their "Looks, it was inspired by his Presence." This Interview happened at *Mindelsheim* upon the 10th of May, when they set out for the Prince of Hesses Quarters then at *Denderboven*; here was prepared a magnificent Tent for their Reception, and an Entertainment of 190 Dishes which was served with all imaginable Elegance; some Plate being procured for that very Purpose; after rising from Table, they entered upon a Conference about the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, each

each General in his Turn, giving in a Report of the Condition of his Corps. Nothing but the Absence of Prince LEWIS of *Baden*, could have hindered their immediate entering upon Action, but on his Arrival the Conferences were resumed, among the Generals, who in a Council of War resolved to march directly into *Bavaria*, in Order to draw the *French* from the *Netherlands*: this was indeed a refined piece of Policy, and an exact Copy of the Conduct of that Thunderbolt of War SCIPIO AFRICANUS, who to draw HANNIBAL out of *Italy*, transported an Army into *Carthage*, where he routed that artful General at the Battle of *Negarada*, and reduced the *Carthaginians* so low as to oblige them to the most rigid and dishonourable Terms.

But the Reduction of *Carthage* was not more glorious to the *Romans*, than subduing of *Bavaria* was to the Allies; they set out for *Schellinbergh* where on the 2d of *July* about three in the Afternoon they arrived in Sight of the *Bavarian* Entrenchments, here a Council of War was held, in which it was resolv'd to begin the Attack, before the Enemy could fortify themselves by additional Fortifications; but as they had a Rivulet to pass, it was almost Six o'Clock, before they could advance to the Enemy; the *Dutch* and *English* Battalions under Generals INGOLSBY, LUMLEY, ROW, and the Prince of *Hesse* were directly ordered up to the Charge; the Batteries were
planted

planted to the greatest Advantage ; and *He* was the first to set fire to one of the Bombs ; they were no sooner opened than a mighty firing ensued, the besieged answering briskly from their Batteries, for an hour and an Half, when Prince LEWIS of *Baden* coming up with the Imperialists, the Efforts were redoubled, that the Enemy were driven to the Counterscarp of the Town, and the Cannon found upon the covered Way was directly pointed against them ; Here indeed the Battle kindled into a tenfold Rage, while showers of Bullets, and Storms of Fire, burnt most furiously, till a Breach was made, when the Troops of *Hesse* with their Prince at their Head, and the English Battallions formerly named, ran up to them and attacked them Sword in Hand ; their Charge was irresistible, the Enemy fled off in Confusion and were pursued with a mighty Slaughter to the *Danube* into which their General Count d' ARCO threw himself and swam along with the Remainder of his Troops, leaving 6000 dead upon the Spot, 8000 wounded, all the Artillery with Cannon, and Baggage, a vast Quantity of Military Stores : Such an important Place could not be obtained without the like loss on the side of the Assailants ; the *English* and *Scots* Regiments suffered extreamly, as did the *Dutch* under the Command of the Prince of *Hesse*, who was wounded in several Parts, and gave such signal Marks of his Bravery that

that the Duke of *Malborough* made him General of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Cavalry.

Hence they Marched to *Donawert* reaping the Spoils of *Bavaria*, as they went along; they tried to bring the Elector to an Accommodation, which he was juſt upon the Point of Signing, when News was brought that M. de *TALLARD*, was paſt the black Forreſt with 22,000 Men and a proper Train of Artillery; this Diſappointment only enraged them the more; ſo leaving their wounded to be cured, they ſet out and gave Loofe to the War; and turning a little to the North of the *Danube* they marched toward *Hockſted* a little Village in the Dukedom of *Newburgh*, where upon the 2d. of *Auguſt* was fought an ever Memorable Battle, which decided at that Time, the fate of the Empire; and tho' the Prince of *Heſſe*, was ſcarcely recovered, yet he haſtened up to partake of the Laurels, and had a very great Hand in the Victory. I ſhall not trouble the Reader with more than a general Deſcription of it, tho' I think it neceſſary to be particular about him: About three in the Morning, the Allies marched in the nine Columns, in the laſt of which was he with ſome Squadrons of *Heſſians*, and ſome of the Troops of *Wirtemberg*: And as it was foreſeen that the Flower of the Enemy would be upon the Right, ſo at the Diſpoſition the Prime of the Conſederates, conſiſting of the Troops of *England*, *Holland*,
F *Denmark*

Denmark, Hanover, Hesse, and Württemberg, were set upon the Loft, every Thing being prepared, five *English* Squadrons, viz, those of *How*, *Ingolsby*, *Lumley*, and *Marlborough* : Lord *North* and *Grey*, Brigadier *Row*, with some of the *Hessians*, were sent to the Village of *Bleinheim*, where the Flower of their Army were posted behind Hedges and Pallisadoes, through which they exchanged several Thrusts, not only with their Bayonets, but with their Swords ; their Numbers being very unequal the *English* Squadrons were broke and forced to retire ; thirteen Squadrons of the *Gendarmerie* and *Carabineers* pursued them ; and now appeared the Courage and Conduct of our Hero ; he halted with his Squadrons and made so terrible a Fire upon the pursuing Enemy, that vast Numbers were killed, and the remainder fled off with the utmost Precipitation, which encouraged the *English* Squadrons, who had now recovered their Ranks, directly to return to the Charge ; supported by some additional Troops they advanced Sword in Hand to the Village, being led on by General *Row*, who headed his own Regiment ; having made too near an Approach, they were attacked by superior Forces, and again were forced to give Ground and retreat in Confusion, leaving Numbers dead and gasping in their Wounds, among whom the brave *Row* himself, who was taken Prisoner ; but their former Deliverer continued

tinued their Deliverer still ; the Prince of *Hesse* attacked them again, and doubling his Fire upon them, he drove them back with a mighty Slaughter ; hitherto Things were in *Æquilibrium*, till three *Hanoverian* Regiments approaching too near, were attacked from that very Quarter and put into great Disorder and obliged to fall back upon their second Line who sustained them ; it was now that the Duke of *Malborough* ordered to attack their main Body, having perceived their capital Error in strengthening their Right Wing so much as to weaken their Center, which with the Infatuation of suffering the Horses to pass a Rivulet and Morass, and to form without attacking them was the Cause of their total Defeat, for said M. TALLARD, " the more that " pass, the fewer shall return." After forming the Charge was given with great Intrepidity, the *English* Squadrons and the others breaking in Pell Mell upon them, till overpowered by Numbers, and obliged to retire sixty Paces ; here they lookt to each other for a Time and then made their last Efforts for Victory, the *French* having intermixed ten Battallions of the Foot among their Horse, the Prince of *Hesse*, Gen. *Lumley* and *Ingolsby* sent for three Battalions of the Troops of *Zell*, in order to attack them the Charge was Vigorous and well sustained ; the Enemy were driven from their Ground, M. TALLARD rode to support them and finding them at the Village *Strelingen* he

F 2

endeavoured

endeavoured to rally, behind some Tents that were still Standing; but as General LUMLEY advertised the Prince of *Hesse*, Gen. INGOLSBY and Gen. HOMPESCH of the Matter, and suggested that now was the Time to act, the latter attacked their Front, while he advanced upon the Rear, fetched a Compass and got over a Morass, which the *French* thought impassable, took them in Flank and obliged them to Fly before him; few of the *Gens d'Armes* escaped except such as threw themselves among the Dead upon the Ground; and as the Marshal was retired behind the Mill of *Sonderen*, in his Way to the *Danube*, whether above 28 Battalions were crouding with such Precipitation that they destroyed one another, he was taken by Colonel BANIENBURGH, then *Aid d' Camp* to the Hero, whose Life I now endeavour to write; He delivered him over to his Prince, who received him with a short Compliment, and gave orders for his Entertainment; the Main Body of the Enemy being broke, and exposed to the Fury of the Country People who knocked them in the Head; The Duke of *Marlborough* drew some Squadrons from the Center, whom he ordered to attack the Village of *Bleinheim*, in which were 28 Battalions and 10 Squadrons, who were fully resolved to stand to it, and perhaps a great deal of Blood had been spilt, if his Grace had not prevailed upon Marshal DESNONVILLE,

his

his Prisoner to exhort them to surrender, which was done, but with great Reluctance; two General Officers refusing to Sign the Articles, while the Subalterns tore the Colours and buried them under Ground: This Surrender was highly irritating to the *French* Generals; the Polite VILLARS, when writing to ABBE de PIERRE, about it, condemns the Action so far as to bring in the Instance of the *Romans* who after the Battle of *Cannæ*, would not admit into the City of *Rome* such Soldiers as had fled from the Field, he mentioned the saying of CURIO, "how shall I look upon CÆSAR since I have lost his Legions," and advances a Sentence from the Tragedy of *Corneille que fuir*

Que glorieux de mourir par noble desespoir.
How glorious to die thro' a noble Despair.

So far the lively VILLARS, who perhaps if present could not have mended the Matter; never was a Victory more compleat, and since the Invention of Gunpowder, never was a greater Slaughter; when all was over, M. TALLARD was conducted to the Princes Camp where he lay the first Night; at Supper he and the other General Officers seem'd in Confusion; the Pangs of Rage of Horror and of Shame rag'd in every Breast, to consider the Fate of their Wives, their Children, their Countrymen, and the Blow given to the grandeur of their Monarch: M. TALLARDS Son
 was

was kill'd dead upon the Spot, with about 30,000 more including those who were drown'd, besides 13,000 Prisoners, thirty four Coaches full of Officers Ladys were also taken, and conducted to a Tent where they were treated with as much Humanity and Greatness of Soul as were the Wife and Daughters of DARIUS by ALEXANDER the Great.

Nothing now but a vast Number of Prisoners could stop the Progress of the Conquerors, who having disposed of 'em in the best Manner set out in Pursuit of the Enemy, who now abandoned *Memminghem*, and *Augsburgh*, which with *Ulm*, opened their Gates to the Victors, as did almost the whole Citys of *Bavaria*, except *Ingolsladi*; for they even advanced to the Gates of *Munich* itself; where the Electress sent out a Deputation and begg'd that the Country might be spared; her Request was granted, and an honourable Treaty was entred into, meerly out of Complaisance to the Princes, and from a Spirit of Bravery that then prevailed among the Confederates.

But the Campaign tho crown'd with Success beyond the most extended Wishes, must before the Close of the Year be adorn'd with other Laurels; *Bavaria* was not only to feel the Weight of the War, but *France* was to share the Calamity; her Troops were obliged to repass the *Danube*, and seek their Shelter behind the *Rhine*, the Conquerors being still in Pursuit of them; nor did they stop till in the Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood of *Landau*, which Place the King of the *Romans* invested and took after a Siege of 45 Days, while the Prince of *Hesse* was detached to *Traerbach* upon the *Moselle* to crown the most glorious Year that ever the Allies saw with the Addition of that important Fortress, which was built upon a hard Rock, and till then was thought to be impregnable; he sat down before it upon the 1st of *November*, and opened the Trenches upon the 18th, and having made a Breach with their Cannon, they advanced Sword in Hand, but the Rock being steep, and the Artillery of the Enemy extremely well served, they were obliged to give over the Assault at that Time; the Troops were much disheartened, however their Leader animated them by his Presence and Example; he was always upon the Trenches, or else reconnoitring the Place; upon the 23d, the Day that *Landau* surrendered, the Attack was renewed and the Firing on both sides was terrible; several being killed and wounded, among the first was Baron *Tourck*, Chief Engineer to the States of *Holland* who was shot with a Cannon Ball by the Princes Side; it was now he discerned the Mistake and saw the folly of attacking the Fort upon the high Side of the Rock, and therefore resolved to try it upon the weakest Part; accordingly he ordered a Line of Contravallation to be raised upon the Counter-icap, which the Besieged no sooner observed than

than astonished at such Bravery and such admirable Conduct, they hung out a Flag of Truce and capitulated on the Terms of marching out with their small Arms, but the Cannon and Provisions were left to the Victors, who in this Siege lost near 1000 Men; *Treves* the last Fort the Electorate of *Cologne* soon followed of Course: We shall now close our Account of this Year 1704. with observing that the *French* got as fatal a Blow by Sea, as at Land, for the Prince of *Hesse-Darmstadt* and an English Squadron took the important Fortrefs of *Gibraltar*, that Key of the Mediterranean, and so miserably shattered her Fleet, then commanded by the Count de *Thoulouse*, Natural Son to the grand Monarch, that she durst not again rear out her Head during the Course of the War.

The Year 1705, did not produce such a Variety as the preceeding; for they being unable to make Head against the Confederates, a resolution was entered into of imitating *Fabius* the Roman General who restored the Interest of his Country by protracting the Time, *cum ando restitui rem*, the Marches and Countermarches are too numerous here to enumerate and the Part which M. BERWICK and VILLARS acted in making an Irruption into *Brabant* when unable to defend their own Country is magnified by M. PEQUIERS in his Book of military Instructions for his Son, as a Master Piece in the Art of War; when the Allies were

were just upon the Point of breaking into *Luxembourg* or *Lorrain*. whose Frontiers were then open, the Duke of *Malborough* was prevailed upon by the Deputies to quit the *Moselle* and follow the Enemy into *Brabant*, where upon the 17th of *July* he forced their Lines after a dreadful Slaughter of twenty four Squadrons of the *Bavarian* Horse, and about 3000 of the *French*, including Cavalry and Infantry; so rapid a Progress, and so hot a Pursuit made the Enemy fly from Stream to Stream, and from one Hill to another, nor could the Confederates notwithstanding their Diligence, get sight of them again till the 29th of *August*, when an Opportunity offered of at once ending of the War, by engaging the *French* to the greatest Advantage; but here the Deputies of the States interposed; and in Opposition to the Sentiments of the oldest Generals, and Alacrity of the Prince of *Hesse*, prevented the embracing of an Opportunity which was never again like to fall into their Hands. It was in the Winter of this Year that he lost his beloved spouse WILLELMINA CHARLOTTA DOROTHEA, who died *December* 14th, and whose Death was intimated in Form to Queen ANNE, who discovered an uncommon Grief for her Sister Princess, who was Daughter to the King of *Prussia*, and whose Exit brought her into a deep Reverie and suggested to her the Thoughts of Mortality.

The Prince of *Hesse*, who frequently had braved Dangers, and Death itself, when raging from Rank to Rank, and flying from Wing to Wing, was not able to brave a Grief which naturally arose from the Loss of the Companion of his Youth; he was disconsolate for several Days: Till Mr. LEIBNITZ that accurate Mathematician, and eminent Divine, well known for his Disputes with Doctor CLARK, an *Englishman*, about the Necessity of the human Will, reasoned with him upon the Folly of indulging Grief, and among his other Arguments, he spoke of the great and magnanimous DAVID, who fasted and prayed for the Recovery of his Son, but upon the Death of the Child, he gave over his Mourning, and gratified an innocent Appetite then keen and sharpened with fasting and Hunger, Enemies which none can resist, then expressed himself in this rational and manly Strain, "I must go to him but he cannot return to me;" these Words sunk into the Bottom of the Prince's Heart, who from that Time was wholly resigned, and his Patience was so far rewarded that about ten Years after he married an heroic Princess, the Daughter of a greater King, and who advanced him to a Throne, and became the Mother of her People, whose Deliverer his Highness had not only the Happiness to be, but also to improve the Country, extend its Commerce and Trade, and by a mild and easy Government to render dismem-
bered

bered *Sweden* as potent as when adorned with *Livonia*, *Carelia*, *Ingria*, *Bremen*, and *Verden*, these Jewels of that northern Crown, but of this hereafter.

Scarce was the Season returned for Action when the *French*, now resolved to act offensively, had gathered numerous Armies both in *Italy* and *Brabant*, in both which Places they met with the severest Checks of Fortune; they indeed gathered together, but then it was only to be destroyed: At *Ramillies*, a little Village in the District of *Louvain*, they were totally routed under the Command of M. DE VILLEROY, in *Spain* the Siege of *Barcelona* was raised, as was that of *Turin*, in *Piedmont*, an Event so glorious for Prince EUGENE, that some Historians think the Motto of JULIUS CESAR, after the Defeat of PARNACES, King of *Pontus*, *veni, vidi, vici*, more applicable to him; since by one Stroke he drove the *French* almost out of *Italy* and relieved *Piedmont* and *Savoy*, then over-run by the Enemy, except some few Places the very Capital was on the Point of surrendering when her Deliverer came. While the News of the *French* King's Losses were resounding throughout *Europe*, the Court of *Versailles* was not wanting to magnify a small Advantage which the Count de MEDAVI obtained over the Prince of *Hesse*, of which I shall here give a short, but faithful, Narrative: in order to shew that the Valour of a Hero is not to be measured by Con-

quest ; His Highness, who had been detached from the grand Army toward *Lombardy* with 7000 *Hessians*, about the 18th of *July*, arrived at *Verona* ; and such was his Reputation that the Enemy, on the first News of his hastning up, surrendered *Regio*, a strong Fortification in the Dukedom of *Modena*, to the Allies, who were then lying before it ; at *Verona* he was joined by Major General WETRELL, who had been left by Prince EUGENE with 6000 Imperialists to secure the Communication with the *Mincio* and the *Po*.

Here a Council of War was held, in which the Siege of *Goito*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Mantua* was resolved on ; the Place contained four Bastions, a Ravelin and a large Ditch before it ; he sat down upon the 8th of *August*, planted eight small Pieces of Cannon against it, from whence a continual Fire was made upon the Garrison, who observing the Regularity of the Siege, and the good Conduct in the Approaches, surrendered upon Condition of being conducted to *Cremona*, which Article was complied with : From this Place he went to *Castiglione*, and would have besieged it in Form if not prevented through Want of Artillery ; two Pieces of which at last arriving, they were planted against it, but one of them burst upon the second Discharge that was made ; this obliged them to continue two Days longer, during which Time Word was brought that the Count de MEDAVI was advancing

vancing with 17 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons to attack them: A Council of War directly sat, in which the Question was, whether it was most adviseable to wait for the Enemy in the Entrenchments, or to march out and give them Battle in the open Field: the last Opinion prevailed, because that in Case of being beaten, there was left no Place of Retreat; Accordingly he marched out to receive them: about two o'Clock, they appeared in Battalia the Prince hastned up with an extended Front in Order to cover that vast Body of the Enemy, then consisting of four Lines; he began, the Attack to use the Words of another Historian, with his usual Valour, Intrepidity and Conduct; the Firing was along the whole Front, and is call'd by the M. de FEQUIERS an Action of the first Species, i. e. general throughout; the *French* Battalions upon the Right were broken, the Prince of *Hesse* possessed himself of 15 Pieces of Cannon and turned them against the Enemy; but while all Things went well on that Quarter where his Highness commanded, the Artillery of the Enemy upon the Left, put some new raised *German* Regiments into Confusion; which his Highness observing he rode along the Lines and observing the Colours upon the Ground, he took them up in his own Hand, advanced to the very Place where the Toops had been driven, and animated them to return to the Charge; all was to no Purpose, as he was speaking

speaking, to use his own Words, to new raised Men ; but while Confusion raged upon the Left, where nothing was to be done, he returned at a full Stretch to the Right whom he brought off in excellent Order, and covered the Retreat of his broken Squadrons, and by facing often about, kept the Enemy so much in Aw, that they durst not pursue ; such was the Battle of *Medoli* or *Castiglione*, which the *French* represented so much to their own Advantage, tho' they reapt no Benefit from it, except retarding the Siege of *Castiglione* for a little, but it soon after fell into the Hands of the Confederates, who were now strengthened by the Junction of the Prince of *Hesse*, who crossed the *Adige* and made one of the finest Marches ever performed by a General : He wrote a Letter to the *States-General* about the Misfortune which he fairly represented, and estimated his Loss to be about 2000, the most of which were wounded or made Prisoners ; their Answer was conceived in the best and most respectful Terms wishing him better Success for the future, and at the same time declaring that as they were fully convinced that the Disaster had not happened thro' any fault of his, so they should always continue to entertain the highest Opinion of his Wisdom and Prudence, and the best Sentiments of his Bravery and Conduct : It was from *Candia* that he wrote this Account, and as the Enemy were with all their Forces endeavouring to
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cut of his Retreat to *Valeggio*, he hastened up crossed the *Adige* and arrived at the Camp before *Pictghitone* in much better Condition than Prince EUGENE expected.

Scarce was the Junction made with the Duke of *Savoy* till the Dutchys of *Milan*, *Modena*, and *Parma*, fell into the Hands of the Conqueror; and at last *Naples* itself; and so convinced was the Duke of *MARLBOROUGH* of the Services of the Prince of *Hesse*, that while taking Leave of the States at the *Hague* he particularly insisted that his Highness should be left in *Italy*, which was accordingly complied with.

Here he continued till *May* 1708. that he accompanied Prince EUGENE into the *Netherlands*, wether it had been resolved after restoring *Italy* to her former Liberty, to carry the Stress of the War; At *Frankfort* the Conferences were begun at which King *GEORGE I* the Elector of *Mentz*, Prince EUGENE, and the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* were Present; here it was resolved that the Imperialists, with the *Saxons* and *Hessians* in the Pay of the Maritime Powers, and the Palatinates should March into the low Countries, under Prince EUGENE, in Concert with the *British* and *Dutch* Forces under the Duke of *Marlborough* and Marshal de *Auverique*.

At this Time there was an Army of Observation upon the *Rhine* under King *GEORGE I*st. who agreed to part with 24000 of his Forces in
Order

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Order to enable the Army in the *Netherlands* to act with the greater Advantage against M. de VENDOSME, who then commanded the *French* Army; but as the Distance betwixt the two Armies was so great the Detachment could not arrive time enough to partake of the Laurels that were obtained *July 11*, at the Battle of *Oudenarde*, where King GEORGE II. our present Sovereign discovered a Bravery that rendered him the Admiration of the Allies.

After this Signal Victory, the famous Siege of *Lisse* was resolved on, and as the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* had a great Share in it, and performed such amazing Exploits it will not be improper to give a Discription of it.

The City of *Lisse* is a large rich and beautiful Place, very strong by Nature, being situated among Pools and Marshes, and fortified by all the Ingenuity of the famous M. VAUBAN; it is the Capital of *French Flanders*, the Staple of Trade between the *Netherlands* and *France*, and abounding with Merchants, who fitted out several Privateers at *Dunkirk*, which infested the Coast, and annoyed so much the Trade of the maritime Powers, that they became rich by their Prizes, with which they supplied the grand Monarch and enabled him to carry on the War.

The Confederates convinced of the Importance of such a Place, sent a more than ordinary Force to invest it, while the *French* King equally sensible of the same, sent Orders to M.

M. BOUFFLERS, then Governour of *French-Flanders* to reinforce the Garrison with 21 Battalions of the best Troops, 6 Squadrons of Dragoons, and 140 Horse, so that by this Means *Lisle* " was rather a little Army than " a Garrison. "

This Eye of *France* was invested on the 19th of *August*, by Prince EUGENE's Army, and on the 22d the Trenches were opened before it; M. BOUFFLERS whose Talent lay in defending *Towns*, took all possible Precautions, and ordered all the Houses to be burnt, and all the Trees to be felled, that could any way favour the Approach of the Enemy; while the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendosme*, with M. BERWICK were hastening to assist him; which might have happened if the Duke of *Marlborough* had not prevented; for the Troops under his Command were encamped upon the Plains about the City, before the Junction of the *French* Generals; but tho' the Trenches were opened on the 22d yet Nothing happened of moment before the Town till the 7th of *September*, that M. de ROQUE directed an Attack under the Command of the Prince of *Orange-Nassau*, against the whole Front, reaching from the Horn work before *Magdalen's Gate*, along the Ravelin and Tenaillies; as far as the other Horn work on the right of the lower *Deyle*, and M. DUMFY was to Thunder on the Horn work between *St. Margaret's Gate* and the *Deyle*,

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every Thing being in Readiness, the Signal was made for the general Attack, about eight in the Evening a terrible Discharge was made from the Cannon and Mortars, under Cover of which the Troops marched out of the Trenches with great Intrepidity and in admirable Order, directly made up to the *Pallisades* from whence they drove the Enemy, then leaped into the covered Way, and destroy'd all except four Officers and some Soldiers who begged for Quarters upon their Knees.

Short liv'd however was their Possession of this Place, for the *French* poured in fresh Men upon them, sprung four Mines, and by a terrible Fire which destroyed about 2000 Men, obliged them to retire, tho' not very far, as they lodged upon the saliant Angle of the Tenaille; but while this was doing on the Left, the Right were still more Fortunate, for they possessed the saliant Angle of the Counterscap of the Hornwork, and the Top of the Ditch of the Tenailles, on the Banks of the lower Deyle, and that with only the Loss of about 700 Men.

These Exploits were honoured with a general Applause; of which AUGUSTUS King of *Poland*, Prince EUGENE, the Prince of *Orange*, and the Prince of *Hesse's* Father, were Eye Witnesses; for the King and his Highness had come to the confederate Army, under a Pretence to satisfy their curious Inclination; but in reality their Aim proceeded from a more substantial

substantial Cause; the former had gained his Crown by means of the Allies, and his Interest arose and fell with theirs; and now as CHARLES XII. of *Sweden*, had obliged him to descend the Throne, he thought that his regaining of it depended upon the Success of the Confederates; the other had indeed a nobler Inducement than even attaining a Throne, for he had for the Object of his View, three illustrious Princes his Sons, who were once the Delight of his Youth, and now the Ornament of his Gray Hairs; besides the Prince of *Orange* was upon the Point of Marriage with his Daughter, which soon afterward ensued; and it was not long till he saw his eldest Son crowned with such Laurels as will continue Green unto the most distant Ages; for upon the 21st of *September* the Out works were Stormed, in a little Time a Lodgement was made upon a *Tenaille* on the Right and on the Left, a Place of Arms on the *Counter-scarp* of the *Countergard* was possessed by the Besiegers, who besides these Advantages drove the Enemy out of the *Counter-scarp* before the main Breach, which Posts they maintained till overpowered by a fresh Body of Troops, who came upon them; here was a sharp Encounter, in which the commanding Officer of the Confederates was killed and they obliged to abandon their Advantage; Hereupon Prince EUGENE rallied the Fugitives and led them on again to the Charge;

the Fight here was renewed with great Vigour, and the Firing on both Sides was terrible, several were killed upon the Spot, and his serene Highness was wounded by a Musket Ball, which grazing on his forehead above his left Eye, made no Fracture but only beat off his Hat; whereupon the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* who was just by his Side, took off his own Hat which had been likewise shot thro with a Musket Ball, put it on the Head of Prince EUGENE, and then prevailed upon him to retire, he himself taking on him the Command.

From this Time Prince EUGENE was earnestly intreated to raise the Siege, but Sollicitations were in Vain, for on the 23d, the Enemy were beaten from the Tenaille on the Left; the Lodgments along the covered Way were enlarged with some considerable Loss, tho' not so great as the *French* Historians pretend viz. 1000 Men: But notwithstanding these Successes, the Besiegers still met with Difficulties, and might have been wearied out and consumed both by the terrible Fire from the Place and the long Continuance of the Siege if the Enemy had not begun to want Powder, for procuring of which they had Recourse to one of the most desperate Attempts that had happened during the Course of the War.

The Duke de VENDOSME having secretly been informed by M. de BOUFFLERS that he had scarce Ammunition left for four Days, detached

detached the Chevalier LUXEMBURGH with 400 Horse, 252 Horse Grenadiers, two Squadrons of Dragoons, and nine other Squadrons of different Regiments; every Man besides his Arms, carried a Fuzee and a Bag of 60lb. Weight of Powder which they had received at *Dorway*, they put green Boughs, the Sign used by the Confederates, in their Hats, and advanced by the Causeway to *Lisse*, until met by a Detachment of 100 Horse by whom they were challenged; they gave themselves out for *Germans* of the Duke of *Marlboroughs* Army who were carrying some Prisoners to the Camp: here they paus'd a little, but being conscious of their Falshood and unable to stand to a Lye, they rode full gallop along the Causeway, and endeavoured to break through at the Aperture of the Line of Circumvallation, which some of them passed; but the Centinels and Guards firing upon them, the Bags of Powder took fire which made a terrible Crack among them; the *Palatine* Dragoons who were stationed at the Opening got instantly on Horseback, fell upon the Enemy whom they pursued to the Barriers of the Town, where the same disaster befell them, which might according to the Prince of *Hesse's* Conjecture in his Letter to the States whence this Account is taken, be occasioned by the Horses Shoes striking against the Causeway, or by the Sparks of the first Fire that fell upon their Men; this last Crack was so loud, that

that the very Earth was shaken by it; about sixty of the Enemy with their Horses were blown up, and it was a dreadful Spectacle to see the Way strewed with dead Carcasses, Horses, Heads, Arms and Legs half burnt to Pieces.

These Violent Emotions alarmed the whole Army, whereupon the Prince of *Hesse* went to the Right, after ordering the Cavalry to saddle and mount their Horses; and observing the Flight of those who were prevented from entering the Aperture he ordered them to be pursued, but it was impossible to overtake them; however, for two Leagues beyond the Camp, Bags of Powder, Swords, Pistols and loose Powder were found, which the *Hessian Hussars* set fire to upon their Return. In this Affair twenty five Troopers and some Officers of the Enemy were taken Prisoners, whereas there was not a single Man kill'd or wounded on the Side of the Confederates.

This Disappointment with the Defeat of the Duke of *Berwick's* Corps at *Weynendale*, who attacked the great Convoy that had arrived from *England*, so much disheartned the Besieged that M. *Boufflers* in Despair of Relief only resolved to sell the Place as dear as he could. Every Day some new Advantages were gained; on the 3d of *October*, a Lodgment was made upon the Ravelin on the Right, and such of the Enemy as were found behind the Traverses, were driven into the Water in which

which they were either killed or drowned, the Victorious Assailants became Masters of two Counterscarps and a Ravelin; all hopes now vanishing and a general Storm being dreaded M. BOUFFLERS, proposed a Capitulation, by which the Town was delivered up on the 22d but one Gate was retained till the 25th when the whole Garrison had got into the Citadel; which upon the 19th was bombarded in good Earnest, toward the Line of Circumvallation within the first Parallel; the Approaches were carried on by Sap, with such Expedition that by the 13th of *November* a Lodgment was made near the Pallisades of the first Covered Way with an inconsiderable Loss, and on the 14th the whole Counterscarp was Mastered, except two Places of Arms, which were abandoned upon the 16th. The next Day the Bastum of the second covered Way was taken but the Advantage was not pursued, because of the Absence of Prince EUGENE who had gone to the Relief of *Brussels* whether the Elector of *Bavaria* had repaired in Order to draw off the Army that covered the Siege; but upon his Return the same was pursued notwithstanding the intense Frost of the memorable Year 1708, which raged not only in the *North* but even the *South of Europe*, and made Havock among the hardy Soldiers of CHARLES XII, and the CZAR, who had hitherto braved the Seasons, and some who have

have been at it; told me that the Soldiers were obliged to use their Bayonets for piercing of the Ground, in order to fix their Tents, in this Extremity the Danger of the Enterprize was only used as an Argument for augmenting the Glory of the Conquest; a Feint was made for attacking it upon the *South-West* Quarter, nigh the Redoubt of *Chanteleux*, which drew their whole Attention to that Side and for defence of which they stript their other Batteries; the Scheme having succeeded they all at once crossed the *Deyle* at the Farm of *Bassette*, and marching toward the Farm of *Cernau*, he attacked the Citadel so briskly, that he drove the Enemy from the *Glacis*, and first covered Way, and made a Lodgment upon the second, where were fixed some Batteries which wearing the most menacing Aspect, soon prevailed upon M. de Boufflers to accept the Capitulation that was proposed, he surrendered on the 8th, and two Days after marched out for *Doway* with all the Honours of War.

Before I close this Scene, it will not be improper to inform the Reader of a Circumstance that not a little contributed to the Success, of the Beliegers; a great Number of Ladies then in the Town had desired Liberty to retire, which being granted they were received at the Barrier of the Place by a Detachment of Soldiers, among whom was a number of Engineers in their Clothing
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and these having examined into the Strength of the Place, made their Report accordingly.

Thus the City of *Lisse*, the strongest Place in the Low Countries was mastered by the Allies in Spite of the Efforts of *France*, whose Troops fought with extraordinary Ardour, and whose Generals were neither wanting in Bravery or Courage for defending it; one of their Officers even endeavoured to Poison Prince EUGENE in the following Manner; two Letters were sent from the Post-House which was about two Leagues off, to his Highness, who, upon opening one of them, found a greasy dirty Paper, which he threw carelessly upon the Ground; his Adjutant having taken it up and smelt it, he became so giddy that had not an Antidote been given him he must have died; the Dose being so exquisite that a Mastiff burst about 24 Hours, after it was tied about his Neck notwithstanding a Counterpoison had been given him. An Astonishment run thro' the Camp, but his Highness said coolly, " Gentlemen you need not be surprized, for I have received Letters of this Sort before now. " I have been the more full in the Description of this Siege, as the Prince of *Hesse* had in it so considerable share; in Honour of it many Medals were struck among which, was one with this Inscription; *Eugenio obsidente, Marlborough te gente, Gallo spectante Insula capta*

But tho' the Year 1708, was already replete with Wonders, yet another Laurel was to be pluckt before its Close; *Ghent and Bruges* were to be torn from the Hand of the Enemy; for which Purpose the Confederate Army was put in Motion upon the 14th of *December*, and took the most advantageous Posts of which the Prince of *Hesse* had that behind the *Lys* and the Canal of *Bruges*, and from thence to the Canal of *Sas*, with forty Squadrons and twenty Battalions under his command; from which, and those of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, upon the 22d, some Troops were detached to block up the *Red-Fort* on the Canal between *Ghent* and the *Sas*. Batteries were planted against it, and fired with so good success, that the Garrison of 200 Men yielded Prisoners of War. This Advantage so spirited the Allies, and discouraged the *French*, that *Ghent* with its Citadel surrendered on the 2d of *January* N S. on Condition of marching out, toward *Tournay* with all Marks of Honour; which being done, the Duke *Argyle*, took Possession of both with Six *British* Battalions; and to crown all, *Bruges* soon followed the Example of her Sister Town; to perpetuate the Memory of these Events, a Medal was struck having on the Face, Prince *EUGENE* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, holding each a Crown of Laurel in one Hand, and gathering Lillies with the other, with this Inscription

scription, *ad exornandam Laurum* In the *Exerque Eugenii, et Marlburii Conjunctio Gallorum dissipatio*. France now almost driven to Despair applied for Peace, as she had neither Credit, Money nor Trade; there was a Famine in *Paris* and the principal Provinces; a chain of bad Success attended her Arms, a dreadful Havock was made upon her Vineyards and Corn, her Trees and Fruit, some preliminary Articles; were presented she gave up with the Monarchy of *Spain*, the *Dutch* Barrier, *Dunkirk* and the Pretender, but stuck to *Alsaic* then claimed by the Emperor; several Conferences were held on the Matter, but contrary to the Entreaty of his Protestant Subjects, the grand Monarch briskly carried on the War, in Hopes that CHARLES the XII. of *Sweden*, tho' then a Prisoner in *Turkey*, would Arm the Port against the Emperor and Czar of *Muscovy*; and having often changed Generals, he at last fixed upon the vain but artful M. Duke de VILLARS, who as LEWIS XIV. said, had never been conquered, and who contrary to the Advice of his Lady took on him the Command.

The Conferences which had been cunningly protracted, were now broken off; both Armies took the Field in *June* 1709, that of the Allies encamped between *Menin* and *Ouwaerde*, while that of the *French* drew to-

gether from all Quarters, and pitched upon the Plains of *Lens*, for covering which, Entrenchments were thrown up; but the Allies instead of attacking these as the Enemy expected, marched directly for *Tournay* before which they began a Line of Circumvallation *July* 14th, and prepared *Fascines* and *Gabions* for the Approaches; which they carried on with so much Alacrity and Judgment till the 27th, that the Duke of *Argyle* who commanded an Attack on the Bastion of that Horn-work against which Gen. SCHULEMBURGH had planted a Battery, became Master of it; but the Enemy sallying out upon the Horn-work now in possession of the Forces of *Schylemburgh* put them into Confusion, till replaced by his Grace who came timely to their Assistance, and drove them back, with a prodigious Slaughter, and remained Master of the Work, in the Gaining of which he he was slightly wounded; next Day another Sally was made but with no better Success, which prevailed upon them at last to surrender the Town about Six of that very Evening; The Citadel soon followed, and delivered themselves Prisoners of War; the Conquests of *Tournay* animated the Confederates to follow the important Blow; without Loss of Time they decamped from *Orches* passed the *Schelde* and joined *September* 4th at *Brisoul* near which was the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* who had marched
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at Ten the Night before, with 4000 Grenadiers and Sixty Squadrons, in order to force the Lines of the Enemy, and prevent their throwing Troops into *Mons*. On the 5th the March was pursued to the River *Haisne* which his Highness passed that same Afternoon with his Detachment; at Night he got a View of the Chavalier de LUXEMBURGH whom he would have attacked had not Darkness prevented; but scarce had the Morning begun to dawn, when He fled off with Precipitation, and was pursued by his Highness for some Hours from Hill to Hill, but without being able to come up with him. About two Days after the three Generals met, when Prince EUGENE and the Duke congratulated his Highness on the Success of his Expedition, when they received this remarkable Answer; "*The French have deprived me of the Glory of deserving this Compliment, for they would not so much as make a Shew of staying for me.*" He directly took Possession of the Lines, and tho' the Chavalier de LUXEMBURGH arrived near them soon after, with a large Detachment, and tho' the Marshal de VILLARS followed in Person, yet they durst not attack him, but returned to *Quievrain* whether the whole of their Army marched from their Lines behind the *Scarpe*.

The Disposition made by his Highness were every way commendable, his Right reached to *Femape*, and his Left to *Framiers*, by which
means

Means *Mons* was in a manner blocked up ; the Army of Prince EUGENE encamped at *St. Dennis* while the arrived *Marlborough* did the same at *Havre*.

On the 7th of *September* arrived M. BOU FLERS who carried exprefs Orders to fight at any Event ; in the Morning of the 9th they sent out a Detachment of 400 Horse to observe the March of the Allied Army, but these were attacked by the Out-Guards of the Prince of *Hesses's* Corps, who took their Lieut. Col. and about 50 Men Prisoners ; that Day they marched to the Woods of *Laniere*, *Sart*, and *Jansart* ; and by the 11th of that Month had got Possession of these with the Hedges that surround them, the Openings that part them, and the Villages of *Taniers* and *Malpleaquet*.

Their Right Wing extended from the Wood of *Laniere*, to that of *Jansart*, the outward Part of which had behind it very thick Hedges with prodigious deep Ditches and three artificial Entrenchments ; their Centre stretched from *Jansart* to the Wood of *Sart*, forming a reentrant Angle of about 125 ° whose Extremities flanked its Depth, over against the Angular Point was an Hamlet fortified with Cannon and Infantry and from the Extremities of the Lines forming the Angle, run a Line composed of the Household of *France* ; it was altogether a sort of a Mouth of Hell, a Gulph of Fire Sulphur

Sulpher and Salt-petre ; their Left Wing was posted in the Wood of *Sart*, and in the Plain ; and besides they felled a vast number of Trees, raised Banks of Earth and Fascines, fortified with Cannon, this was the Wing attacked by the *Dutch* Troops while the Right was attacked by Prince EUGENE.

About eight in the Morning the Battle began, Prince EUGENE attacked their Left Wing, which received him very warmly, and obstinately disputed their Ground, for a long time until a Battery of 40 Pieces of Cannon planted against their Center, galled their Flank by continual Discharges, and obliged their Right to give Ground, so that in 2 Hours, the victorious Imperialists were so far advanced as to be able to see the hinder Part of the Entrenchments of the Enemy's Center ; while this is doing upon the Right, the Left consisting of the British Troops, and those of the States, began to attack their Right Wing, with a Bravery never enough to be admired ; being led on by the Duke of *Argyle*, and by the Prince of *Orange* the Father of his Serene Highness the *Stadtholder* who died the 11th of *October* 1751. Under the Cover of some Batteries of Cannon they did advance, with a hasty Pace to use the words of a *French* Officer, " like " Devils rather than Men, " against Batteries upon Batteries, which opened wide their devouring Mouths, and swept whole Ranks before

fore them ; they did not fire till upon the Brink of the Entrenchment, which they attacked with Bayonets fixed on the Muzzle of their Guns, drove the Enemies out of one into another Entrenchment, and from thence to a Third, when the Fugitives being reinforced by fresh Battalions drawn from the Center, they made head and obliged the Prince of *Frise* to retire ; but no sooner had his Troops recovered Breath, than he took the Colours in his own Hand, fixed them upon the Entrenchment calling out to his Soldiers *Venez ici mes Enfants, Venez ici a moi*, Come hither my Friends, come hither to me. he was obeyed but his Success and Repulse were the same as before ; for the Enemy's Left had been reinforced by Troops drawn from the Center, which of Consequence became much weakened ; this being observed, the Prince of *Hesse*, who had under his Command the 2d Division of the Duke of *Marlborough's* first Line, and the Prince d' *Auvergne* were the first to enter in, the former on the Side of the Wood of *Fansart* whose Fortifications I have endeavoured to describe, and the latter on the Side of that of *Sart*, along the Inside of whose Entrenchment he drew up 20 Battalions who by a regular fire dislodged the Enemy's Horse, and cleared a Space for their own Cavalry viz. 30 Squadrons ; here arose a terrible Battle between them and the *Gens*
a'

d'Armes, the Advantages and Disadvantages succeeding six several Times, in the Mean while the Prince of *Hesse* who had an equal Number of Squadrons, from a Foresight never enough to be admired, wheel'd to the Left and fell upon the back of the Infantry, who were engaged with the Prince of *Orange*, a dreadful Slaughter was made among them and they were obliged to draw up close by the Wood of *Laniere*; The *English* and *Dutch* who for six Hours had with a Wing that had not been reinforced maintained a fight against one that was constantly furnished with Supplys, broke thro' the third and last Intrenchment and drove all before them.

This step of the Prince of *Hesse's* Conduct, a Step sufficient to immortalize his Name, entirely decided the Victory, for when the *Gendarmes* who engaged against the Prince d'AUVERGNE saw the Fate of the Right Wing, whom they judged impregnable, and saw the other Squadrons flusht with Victory, advancing toward 'em, they rode with an hasty Trott, and drew up at some Distance, to cover the Retreat of their Infantry; of which M. BOUFFLERS had the Direction, M. VILLARS being wounded in the Knee, it was indeed made in very good Order, nor were they pursued further than the Defile of *Bavay*, about a Mile from the place of Engagement: Thus ended a Battle in which

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were 100,000 of a Side, the most bloody and obstinate during the course of War, the Allies having 20,000 Men killed, and a vast number wounded, among whom Prince EUGENE, Lieut. Generals SPAR, WACKERVERT and HAMILTON with many others. On the Side of the *French* were killed 17000 Men, 301 Officers were taken Prisoners, 540 killed, and 1668 wounded, many of whom died afterward ; among the wounded Officers were the Duke de GUICHE the Princes LAMBESSI and MONTBAZON with the old Chevalier. Before I close the Account of this memorable Event, it will not be improper to take Notice that no Barrier is sufficient against true Courage and a good Cause ; every Circumstance tended to the Success of the Confederates ; whose Troops were so animated that several Soldiers after having their Wounds dressed, run again into the Lines and continued to charge ; the Diversity of Language among them which LIVY the *Roman* Historian mentions as fatal at the Battle of *Negarada*, was no Way prejudicial to them ; for there was an Emulation among the Troops of the different Nations, to fight for the Glory of their Country ; Well might it be inscribed upon a triumphal Arch, here the Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders. Here the Duke of *Argyle* drew his Sword ; opened his generous and undaunted Breast and said March ! Here Prince EUGENE stood unmov'd amidst
 Confusion

Confusion and Despair ! here the Prince of *Orange* broke thro' the Enemys Entrenchment ! here the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* decided the Fate of the Day.

— *Nec claustra nec ulli*

Custodes sufferre valent.

Nor Troops nor Trenches could sustain their Charge.

As the Siege of *Mons* had been resolved on, before the Engagement, so now that it was over, the Allies were enabled to pursue it without Controul, and the Prince of *Orange* had the Direction of it; on the 22 of *September* he invested the Place, and upon the 25th the Trenches were opened, and the Siege being vigorously pursued the Garrison surrendered on the 21st of *October*, on Condition of marching out with all the Honours of War, but without Cannon or Mortars; this was the last Action of this Campaign, after which the Troops were put into Winter Quarters, some in *Flanders*, and some in the adjacent Towns, such as *Lions*, *Liege*, *Brussels*, *Aeyden Lovain* and *Mechlin*, which last Place was assigned to the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* and the Troops under his Command.

France being reduced to the lowest Ebb of Misery, her King began to think for himself; but his Success this Year being no better than in the former, Hostilities commenced in the Spring 1710; the Castle of *Pi-onquerville* and *Mortagein*, which last was situated

ed at the Confluence of the *Scheld* and the *Scarp*, were taken in *April* by the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War; this Blow was pursued, for the Confederates advanced to beat up the *French* Quarters and drove them from their Lines, which they had been fortifying the Winter before; at five in the Afternoon, of the 20th of *April*, they began their March, the Duke leading the Right, and Prince EUGENE the Left of the Army, this March continued all Night, so that the Enemy surprized at the unexpected Visit abandoned their Lines at *Pont a Vendin*, while the Chevalier de LUXEMBURGH and the Marshal d'ARTAGNAN followed their Rout; the Lines were immediately taken Possession of by the Prince WIRTEMBURGH and Lieut. General CADOGAN, with 15 Battalions and 50 Squadrons; the Way being clear the whole allied Army passed the Lines, which spread to great an Alarm among the Enemys Troops then assembled near *Lens* that they retreated for Safety to *Aras* and *Douay* but to hinder the Recovery of their Consternation they quickly were pursued and so hotly that the *French* had but just crossed the *Scarp* and drawn together their Troops near *Vitry* when the Allies appeared; here the Enemy made a shew of resolving to dispute the Passage of that River For this Purpose the Chevalier de LUXEMBURGH with the Horse from *Aras* and

and *Bethune*, had joined the Marshal de *Montesquieu*; yet their advantageous Post could not recover them from their Consternation; for on the Approach of the Confederates they retired in haste to *Cambray*, leaving Part of their Tents and Baggage behind them: Bridges were got hastily and laid over the *Scarpe*, the Prince of *Hesse* was the first to pass it, at the Head of 12 Squadrons, with which without waiting a Moment he pursued the flying Enemy; but these retired so fast and broke down so many Bridges as soon as they had passed them, that his Highness could only overtake a small Number, and these he made Prisoners of War. He returned to the grand Army then encamped on the Ground which the *French* had quitted, and observing that it was impracticable to bring them to a Battle, the Siege of *Donay* was resolved on; the Direction of which, fell to the share of Prince *EUGENE*, while the Duke of *Marlborough* covered the same, the Trenches were opened upon the 5th of *May* N S. and the Siege was pursued, with Vigour, till the 20th, when the Garrison made a Sally under the Duke of de *MONTEMAR*, which put the Workmen into Confusion, and levelled some Places of the Parallel, Col. *SUTTONS* Regiment which supported the *Pioneers* suffered greatly; and must have been entirely cut off, had not General *M'KARTNEY* come, with the other Regiments then in the Trenches,

up

up to their Relief, and drove the Enemy to the very Counterscarp of the Place; on the 12th another Sally was tryed, but they were again driven back in the greatest Disorder; on the 17th an Horn work was taken by storm, and on the 20th the Besieged having made another Sally, were driven from the Trenches at the first Discharge.

The Court of *Versailles* had much at Heart the Preservation of *Douay*, for which Purpose, the M. de VILLARS set out on the 13th from *Peronne*, along with the Duke of *Bourbon*, and the Chevalier de St. GEORGE, and arriving the same Day at *Cambray*, he met with the Duke of *Berwick*, and the *Bavarian* Marshal Count d' ARCO; here in a Council of War the Relief of *Douay* was resolved on, Expresses were sent to the Reinforcements then hastening from the upper *Rhine*, to march with the utmost Diligence, these having all joined him, he crossed the *Scheld* on the 22d and encamped with his Right near *Bouchain* and his Left at *Rilecourt*, consisting of 153 Battalions, and 262 Squadrons. On the 28th and 29th they passed the *Scarp* over eight Bridges between *Abies* and the Abby of *Avenes*; no sooner had they passed than M. de VILLARS prepared for an Engagement, and in his Harangue to the Soldiers, shewing them the Necessity either to conquer or die, he gave them this among other Encouragements; " the Chaplains of the Army are ordered

“ to give You says he, a General Absolution from your Sins.”

The Armies were now within Cannon shot of each other, and the Confederate Generals repaired to their Posts; to make the necessary Dispositions to receive the Enemy; but the Motions of VILLARS proceeded from other Motives; he had no Design to attack, his Aim being to spin out the Siege, and keep the Allies in continual Alarms, and these wanted only to push the Siege of *Douay*, and then act upon the Defensive, for the better Husbanding of their Troops; the main Counter-scarp had already been taken by Storm, their Traverses were cleared, and their Places of Arms abandoned by them; all this Time the *French* continued inactive till *June* 17th that they surprized the Post of *Biocke* on the *Scarpe* about half a League from *Vitry*, making two Captains, as many Lieutenants with 150 Men Prisoners of War, but knowing their Inability to maintain that Post, they abandoned it early next Morning, after having damaged the Lines which the Allies soon afterward repaired. That same Morning the *French* Generals with 200 Officers went to view an Inundation that had been made by the Allies on the other side of the *Scarpe* between that River and *Bouchain*, and the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* being there, the M. de VILLARS sent a Trumpeter with his Compliments desiring to know if his Highness would

would give him leave to pay his Respects to him; he readily consented, advanced with some Officers to meet the Marshal, and told him he was very glad of the Opportunity of being acquainted with one of his singular Merit; the lively VILLARS quickly reply'd "I am singularly obliged to you for your Compliment to me, and reckon it my greatest Honour to be introduced to an Hero who is famous by his Blood, but more glorious by his Actions." On this many Compliments passed between them; which being over, with an Air becoming so great a Man, he introduced the Marshals de BERWICK, de MONTESQUIOU DARCO with the Duke of *Bourbon*, and at last the old Pretender, on presenting of him he said, "this is the Chevalier de St. GEORGE," and added with a smile, "you know Sir well enough what he is," then observing six Squadrons of Horse drawn up pretty near, he asked the Prince why they were there, and being answered that it was in Respect and Civility to him, he reply'd, "that he was very well acquainted with those Troops and with their Gallantry," then he invited his Highness to come to his Camp and honour him with his Company at Dinner, adding that he would command all his Troops to their Arms and entertain him with the Sight of them; to which the Prince replied "I cannot accept your Compliment at present, but another Opportunity

" Opportunity will offer when I shall be glad of
 " it, and it depends on the King of *France*
 " alone, shortly to procure the same, " to
 which the Marshal answered " Nothing then
 " shall be wanting on my Part to prevail on
 " the King my Master to act in such a man-
 " ner as may give me the Pleasure of cultivat-
 " ing an Acquaintance with you, " Here-
 upon they parted with mutual Civilities, the
 Prince returning to his Post, and the *French*
 Generals to their Camp.

But to return, The Siege was still pursued
 vigorously, and on the 50th Day after open-
 ing the Trenches, the Garrison under brave
 Lieut. Gen. ALBERGOTTI, surrendered on
 Condition of marching out with all the Hon-
 ours of War, and of being conducted to
Cambray; this Siege cost the *French* 3000
 and the Allies 8000 Men, of which 570 were
English, besides 1339 wounded, *Bethune* Sr.
Venant and *Aire* soon followed the Fate of
Douay, the taking of which Place closed the
 Campaign for this Year, and soon after
 in Consequence of a private Quarrel at
 the Court of *London* an End was put to
 the War; for the Earl of *Oxford* an able
 Minister and Lord BOLINGBROKE a Man of
 the finest Wit and Parts of the Age, had got
 the better of the Duke of *Marlbrough*, and
 perswaded Queen ANNE to make Peace with
 LEWIS XIV, and *France* being well with
England from the M. de VILLARS, regain-

ed the Glory of his Masters Arms; the Convoys of the *Germans and Dutch* were taken, their Lines were forced at *Deain, Marcheines, Doway, Quesnoy* and *Bouchain* were invested one after another, and quickly fell into the Hands of the *French*, whose Success was so great, that a general Peace was concluded at *Utrecht* September 1713.

The War being now over in the South of *Europe* the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* repaired to the Northwhere he found Employment under the Enterprizing *CHARLES XII.* of *Sweden*. That Prince so famous over the World for his prodigious Exploits, in reducing the King of *Denmark* to Terms with the Duke of *Holstein* by his glorious Descent at *Tyburupsmarck* Anno 1700. and by the Battle of *Narva* in which with 8000 he defeated an Army of 100,000 Muscovets, by his Passage of the *Dwina*, the Battles of *Crassan, Pultask* and *Hollowsin*, by his Defeat of *Paltowa*, his long Stay in *Turkey*, his Intrigues at the *Port*, which he made against the *Czar*, and by his extraordinary Defence made at *Bender* with only 40 Domesticks against 26,000 Men, raised the Admiration of all, and stirred up the Curiosity of Princes and Warriours to see him for after five Years stay in *Turkey*, he set out from *Demirtoca* for his own Dominions, leaving his Affairs to the Management of *M. Desalleurs* the *French* Ambassador at the *Port*, and after the most extraordinary Journey

Journey ever heard of, he arrived in 52 Days by the Way of *Hungary, Moravia, Austria, Bavaria, Wirtemburgh, the Palatinate, the Landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, and Mecklenburgh* at the Gates of *Straelsud*, on the 21st of *November* about one o'Clock in the Morning; he told the Centinel that he was a Courier from the King, and that if he was not admitted, they should all be hanged in the Morning; a Serjeant went to Governor *DUKER*, who thinking it might be some General Officer ordered the Gate to be opened and the Courier to be brought in. *DUKER* rubbing his Eyes asked " what news of his Majesty, " the King taking him by the shoulder said, " what have my Subjects for- " got me, " the General scarcely believing his Eyes, jumped out of Bed and embraced his Masters Knees with Tears of Joy; the News was all over the Town in an Instant; every body got up, the Soldiers crowded about the Governors House; the Streets were full of People asking if the News was true, the Windows were illuminated, the Conduits ran with Wine, and the Artillery fired; in the mean Time the King was put to Bed, which was more than he had been for sixteen Days, they were forced to cut off his Boots, his Legs were so swollen with Fatigue; Linnen and Cloaths, of which he had neither, were provided, with every other Thing that could fit him. About eight in

the Morning he arose, reviewed his Troops examined the Fortifications, and that very Day sent Orders into all Parts for renewing the War with more Vigour than ever against all his Enemies.

The Nobility of *Sweden* hearing of the Arrival of their King, crowded to *Straelsund*, the Princes who had served against *France* came to offer him their Service, there being Encouragement for them as *LEWIS XIV* supplied him with Money in Order to carry on the War; for the grand Monarch had an Inclination to strike one Stroke more in favour of the Pretender, and well knew what service the Absence of the *British* Fleet would be; among these was the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* accompanied by the Landgrave his Father; who in a very proper Manner intimated his Sons proposal of Marrying *CHARLES'S* Sister; the King was charmed with it from the Beginning, and despising the mean and low Arts of making a Thing of that Nature nice according to the Practice of those who have imbibed wrong Sentiments of human Nature, he directly agreed to the same; regaled the Prince of *Hesse* with the utmost Politeness, of which not withstanding his Attachment to War, he was so consummate and so great a Master; he told the Landgrave in the most obliging Manner, "that he heard of the Character of his Son," this Compliment particularly referred to the high Encomium passed

passed upon him by the Duke of *Marlbrough* at *Leipsick* Anno 1707, when after talking upon the Subject of his Commission, the Conversation turned upon the Battles of *Schal lenburgh*, *Hockstet*, and the War in *Brabant*, his Majesty was charmed to behold his future Brother in Law capable of undergoing his Fatigues, and riding along with him every Day ; and the old Langrave was so charmed with the entire Confidence then observable between the two Heroes, that he wanted an Opportunitty of doing some substantial Service which indeed was then in his Power ; the King of *Prusia* had seized upon *Stettin*, and the Island of *Usedom* which lies at the Mouth of the *Oder*, alledging that he had a Demand upon *Sweden* for the salutary Part he had acted in promoting Peace to the *Swedish* Dominions in *Germany*; and demanded that the Sequestration of *Stetm* and its Desfrict might be ratified until he was payed the Sum of 400,000 Crowns, the Amount of his Bill ; the King of *Sweden* hitherto a Stranger to Demands of that Nature absolutely refused, but the Prince of *Hesse* offered his Service and reviving the Custom of the *Hebrews* of giving a Dowry to a Parent for his Daughter, so did he to a Brother for the Marriage of his Sister with his Son ; the Proposal was rejected with Scorn and had it not been dropt, perhaps the intended Match had been broken off ; however
happy

happy had it been for *Sweden* that his Highnesses scheme had taken Place, for perhaps she would have been enabled to cope with her Enemies, and would not have fallen into the Misfortunes which afterwards ensued.

From *Straelsund* he went to *Stockholm*, where on the 4th of *April* 1715, the Ceremony was performed with the utmost Magnificence the Bride arrayed in White Tapstry, with her Hair floating upon her shoulders, and her Head adorned with Jewels, was led to the Altar, the Bridegroom cloathed in Scarlet trim'd with Gold, and a Hat with Jewels to the Value of 150,000 Crowns, appeared before her; the Queen Dowager her Grandmother delivered her out of her Hand; there was a most brilliant Appearance of Princes, Senators, Nobility and General Officers, and Ladies of the first Quality, before whom the Ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of *Upsal*; all being over, next Morning a Packet was received from the King then busy in the Fortifications of *Straelsund*, congratulating his Sister on her Marriage with an Hero, whom by these he constituted Generalissimo of the Forces of *Sweden*. His first Care was to raise the Militia, for which purpose he took a Tour into the northern Provinces, no change of Seasons, no Increase of Heats, could make any Alteration upon a Constitution now adapted to every Air; these Militia were so posted that the Czar of *Muscovy*

copy, who reigned in the Baltick with a Fleet of 30 Sail of the Line and above 200 Transports, was at a Loss to fix upon the Place of Landing, so that being kept in Aw that whole Summer, he applied during the Winter, to the augmenting his Forces and enlarging his Marine; and indeed he had good Reason for CHARLES XII. tho' obliged to make his Escape in a Bark to *Tsted* in *Scania* upon the 23d of November, yet had made a very terrible Slaughter of the *Danes*, *Prussians* and *Saxons*, of whom according to my Information above 10,000 were cut in Pieces by Sallies besides those who died in the different Attacks.

The King having landed at *Tsted* and came to *Carescroon* the Port of the Swedish Navy, he sent for his Sister *ULRICA*, and judging that she might be with Child, his only Care was to have her conducted in the easiest Manner; for that Purpose, Sledges were appointed upon the Lake of *Ulter*; the Moment she arrived at the Place appointed, an Express was sent off to the King, who went Post with but one Servant to attend him.

The meeting of the King of *Sweden* and his Sister was equally tender and Serene; for however CHARLES XII. may be accused of Cruelty yet Politeness and Tenderness were distinguished Characteristics of his Life; did ever Man behave more politely than this Northern Hero, either at *Balls* in *Saxony*
or

or when the Sister of the Countess of *Piper* was married to Lieut. Gen. ARWID HORN; the deep Melancholy shewn visible upon receiving the News of the Death of his eldest Sister the Dutchess of *Holstien*, was a demonstrable Proof that he was as tender to his Friends as gentle to his Enemies, and as gentle in Victory, as terrible in the Field; but in the whole Scenes of Life never an Opportunity offered of shewing the Man more than now; for 20 Miles round there were Centries posted to observe him, and Signals were to be hoisted to declare his Approach; these being duly given she came out of her Apartment, attended by the Ladies of Court, and some Senators to meet him upon the Road; and as she got Sight of him from the Top of a Hill, she beyond the Condition of her Sex, run towards him, and fell down upon her Knees within 50 yards of the Horses Head who was upon the Wing with his Royal Master; The King observing his Sister, alighted from his Horse, raised her up, and saluted her with a Tenderness that drew Tears from every Eye; she embraced his Knees bedewing them with her Tears, then they went to Dinner which was very elegantly prepared, he who could eat as heartily as any Man, and could fast longer than any, eat only some cold Ham, Butter and Bread, but could not be prevailed upon to taste what was warm, after this he had a long Conference
with

with her upon the State of Affairs ; she earnestly persuaded him to take a Bed, but all to no Purpose, tho' he had not been in one for two Months before ; he only threw himself upon a little Straw, where he slept Soundly and having staid two Nights, he parted from her in the most moving Manner amidst a Flood of Tears.

During the Winter he was taken up in *Levees*, and in the Spring he invaded *Norway*, having the Prince of *Hesse* along with him ; several Detachments of the *Danes* came out to oppose them, but these were cut in Pieces to the Number of 11000 Men. The Interruption from the regular Forces was not so great as that from the Militia, and the Peasants who hid themselves among Rocks, Trees, and Ridges of Mountains ; it was from behind one of those that the Prince of *Hesse* in Company with Count *PONIATOSKY*, received a Wound in the Thigh, nigh *Carlstadt*, the Ball went quite thro' the Flesh and fractured the Bone, and in spite of all the Pains taken by the Surgeons it continued there till he died. *PONIATOSKY* was wounded also.

During the Summer of the Year 1716, the King was in *Schonen* where a Descent was apprehended from the *Czar* and King of *Denmark*, seconded by the united Fleets of *England* and *Holland*, then in the *Sound*, the Prince had the Direction of the Artillery
M while

while the King was almost every where ; the Country was Mined for a Mile up from the Shore, and 300 Pieces of Cannon were so advantageously posted, that the Enemy must have been cut in Pieces if they had advanced ; the Czar and the King of *Denmark* were very eager upon a Descent ; the former having above 200 Gallies, and a Fleet of 30 capital Ships in which were 30,000 Men, and the other had about 40 Ships of the Line, besides Gallies and half Gallies with 40,000 Men, which M. de MORAINE says were as fine Troops as ever he saw in the World ; the Expences for forwarding this Invasion were immense, for both the *Czar* and the *Dane* were impoverished ; and the Scheme proving abortive, both Parties blamed each other ; nor is it mine to determine who was most to be blamed ; the *Czar* proposed to the *British* Admiral to cover the Descent with his Squadron, but he was told that tho' his Master as Elector of *Hanover* was at War with the King of *Sweden*, yet Great *Britain* was not, and therefore declined any thing further than keeping off the *Swedish* Fleet if they should attempt to interrupt them ; and at the same time told him that his Instructions were not to be opened until he came to *Bornholm* ; this was what the King of *Sweden* expected, and what he was confirmed in afterwards.

The

The *Swedish* Ambassador, Count GYLLENBURGH who had been released from his Confinement in *London*, had been conducted in an Man of War to *Schonen*; and a Barge sent with him to shore, but with express Commands from the Admiral not to land Captain SMITH, that was the Masters Name for having Sailed with him, he was prevailed on to step on shore, which he did, and was introduced to the Company of General Officers, where the Prince of *Hesse* was present; in the mean while in comes the King of *Sweden* under the Name of CORNET TAUBE; his Officers took no Notice of him, being directed so by himself, the Captain knew him by his Dress and the CORNET was invited to take a Glass, and immediately a Bottle of Water was brought, his first Toast was "an Health to the illustrious *British* Nation," he asked him, if the *British* Admiral would attack the King of *Sweden*; the Captain assured him of the Reverse, and calling for a larger Glass, he unloosed his Garters, and falling upon his Knee, he Waved his Hat over his Head, "a Health to the glorious King of *Sweden*, may God Almighty deliver him from all his Enemies," the King directly arose and giving a signal to one of his Officers to follow, the Man was sent back with 500 Crowns to the Captain, and his Barge at his Arrival was laden with fresh Provision this Story creeping thro' the Navy, so much

pleased the *British* Sailors, that Force Authority itself could have forced them to Act against the King. of *Sweden* a while before among his Enemies compleated their Project.

The Czar, who had curiously fathomed the least Bank of Sand, in the *Sund* wanted to master the Passage of it; for this Purpose he proposed to have Ten Thousand *Russians* admitted into Barracks of *Copenhagen* alledging that their Health was impaired by their Continuance in the Gallies; those were afterward landed and drawn up before their intended Quarters; for 3 Hours they stood under Arms, exposed to a most violent shower, and in the mean Time a Council was held in the Kings Presence, where the old Counsellors plainly discovered the Czars Intention; the King confounded at his own Simplicity refused them Entrance, so that they were obliged to go on Board again almost chill'd and stiffened with a piercing Cold, of which, to use the Words of my Informer they "perished like so many Rats."

The Admirals of *England* and *Holland* tho' impatient to proceed on their Voyage, were yet willing to let the Principals in the War give over the Scheme, as they observed no great stomach in them to attack the King of *Sweden*, whose Fleet indeed was unable to make Head against theirs, but which theirs durst not attack in the Harbour of *Carels-croona*, the Season being thus spent, they set

Sail

Sail with the Czar in the Front, the *British* and *Danish* Squadrons in the Center and the *Dutch* bringing up the Rear, and arriving at *Bornholm*, the *Dutch* and 5 *English* Ships convoyed, the Merchant Fleet to the different Ports of the *Baltick*, while the *Danish* and *Russian* Navy, Sailed into their own Harbours; leaving CHARLES XII. in Possession of the most glorious Victory; since 70,000 assisted by the Fleets of four Nations durst not attack him who but 16 Years before had made a Descent upon *Zealand* and threatened *Copenhagen* it self. But while his Enemies were retiring into their Ports he resumed his Expedition into *Norway*, where finding only Rocks and barren Desarts, he was obliged again to return for Subsistence; in the Summer he was hindered from passing the *Sound*, by the Superior Fleets of his Enemies and those who joined them until the Winter, which is the only Time of making War in *Norway*, because then the Lakes and rapid Streams are frozen; in the Month of *October* 1718, he set out for *Norway* by the Way of *Bahus*, while General AHRENFIELD was detached toward *Drontheim*, upon coming to *Frederikshal* the Water of the *Tistendal* was much swollen with the Rains so that of Necessity a Bridge must be laid over it; the King who had frequently distinguished his Ingenuity in making of Bridges advised upon this Occasion with his Brother in Law who
formed

formed a Plan of one that could contain no less than 500 Men at a Time, and which M. FOLIARD in his *Polybius* mentions as a master piece in the Art of War; it was formed of Tim, and could be raised or let down like a draw Bridge; 'tis needless here to mention the small Skirmishes between the *Sweedes* and the *Danes*, always to the Disadvantage of the latter, shall only draw the Scene with an Account of the Death of the King of *Sweden* who on Sunday the 11th of *December* St. *Andrew's* Day, after coming from Prayers on that Festival, he went about Nine at Night to observe the Advancement of the Works and mounting a Gabion, he leaned over the Parapet, refusing to descend, notwithstanding the terrible Fire from the Place; and while those about him were contriving a Method for drawing him from the Danger, by desiring his Presence at another Post, the fatal "Bullet killed him dead, but "could not make him fall," for they found him in the same Posture as before, spoke to him and drew him by the Skirt of his Cloaths; his right Hand if sound upon the Guard of his Sword; the Pupilla of his Left Eye, was bent in, and the Right quite into his Brain; *Siguier Aid de Camp* to the Prince of *Hesse*, put his Hat about which was a Gold Lace upon the King, while his Majesty's that was perfectly Plain, was sent to his Highness then at *Tattum* to versify the Event; The

Prinss

Prince assured of it dispatched SIGUIER to *Stockholm* without Writting a Letter; he arrived there upon the 3d of *December* where having assured the Senate of the Event, and informed them that the Army seemed disposed to recognise the Princess *ULRICA* as Queen she was declared such in all the Churches of *Stockholm* Sunday there after; and next Day issued out Letters for a General Diet of the States of the Nation, who meeting on the 20th of *January*; she was by them Elected and Crowned in the most splended Manner, on the 17th of *February*, when she abjured the Sovereignty, *i. e.* renounced Arbitrary Power.

Tho' the Death of the King of *Sweden* was the Deliverance of the Kingdom, yet such was their Admiration of him, that the deluded Populace lookt upon it as the Forerunner of their future Calamity. His Corps were carried into *Gottenburgh*, and from thence to *Stockholm*. amidst the Cries of lamenting Multitudes; here Mr. NIEUMAN, who had extracted the Bone out of his Foot at *Pultowa* opened him and found so much Soundness in all the parts that he declared never to have examined or seen so compleat a Body, a Body without a Blemish outward or inward, except, that the Coats of the lower Abdomen were Worn so thin by his excessive Riding that if he had lived, he must have fallen into a Rupture.

Being

Being put into a Coffin, the Queen was brought to take her last Farewell of him, she laid her Left Hand under his Head, and her Right over that Breast which knew no Fear, except that of offending God and her; she poured a Deluge of Tears into his ghastly Wounds, that so much disfigured his Manly Features; and being desired to lay the Bone that was extracted from his Heel in beside him, she held it above an Hour in her Hand and then with Difficulty could be made to quit her Hold; her Royal Husband and the whole Company were melted into Tears; next Night he was buried with all the Pomp due to his Birth and heroic Actions; the Hat that he wore the Night he was killed, and the Coat that he had on, was put upon a Statue of the same Height as himself, and set opposite to the Effigies of the great GUSTAVUS; and while they were letting him down into the Royal Sepulchre, 300 pieces of Cannon with the Fire of the small Arms of the Guards, made the Earth resound, at receiving into her Bowels the Body of him who was worthy of Immortality; but to return the Night of the Kings Death a Council sat in the Princes presence in which was framed the Scheme that was afterward pursued, for next Day the Prince marched off with the Army, and while Barron GOERTZ was seized, and soon afterwards beheaded; for setting CHARLES XII. upon

upon the Scheme of agreeing with the *Czar* at the Expence of exasperating the other Powers of *Europe*; and even of giving a King to *Great-Britain*; for tho' *Charles* was among the first to acknowledge King *George* and refused (according to *M. de Motraye*) to see the Pretender's Ambassador in his Way to *Russia*, yet it's not to be thought that an Hero so eager upon Glory, was only intent upon Rocks and Cataracts; nor indeed was it possible to subsist in so barren and wild a Country, where the Troops were reduced to the Necessity of living upon a little Rye mixed with Water, and sometimes a little Beef without Salt, and where nothing was to support them but only the Courage, the Sufferings and endearing Behaviour of the King; two Instances of which I shall give: One Day a whole Ox that had come from *Sueden* for the King's Table was roasted and given as a grand Entertainment to some Senators, Counsellours, and the Officers of the Chancery; after Dinner some Generals and Subalterns came in, expecting to partake of the Fragment, but to their great Disappointment, the King with his own Hand, took the Remains and distributed them among some Dragoons; he was lodged in the meanest House about the Place, his back Window look'd into a barren Garden, where were nothing but the naked Trunks of Cabbage and other Pot-Herbs; every Morning about Two he arose from his Bed which

now

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was

was a little Straw on the Boards, and without any Covering; it was at the Meeting of two Walks in this sorry Garden, that M. *de Motraye*, who had seen him in *Turkey*, was received in the most polite and gracious Manner, and following the King to the Guard-Room, he observed him to converse most obligingly with the Centries, and as careful of awaking the Soldiers whom he was charmed to see taking Rest, at he would have been to disturb his Comfort or his Sister if newly delivered of a Son; and it's more than probable that they were enabled to go thro' these Campaigns from the Prospect of living sumptuously upon *The Roast-Beef of Old England*; where more Fleshes are consumed than in all *Europe* besides, and from their Admiration of the Patience, Temperance and obliging Deportment of the King, whose Death ruined these mighty Projects.

The Prince of *Hesse* who likewise endured some of these Hardships, intimated the Fate of *Charles* to the Kings of *Britain* and *Poland*, with both of whom he was intimately acquainted, and assured them of his Consort's Willingness to treat of a Peace, which was directly concluded: For while King *Augustus* relinquished all Pretensions upon *Sweden* and gave to King *Stanislaus* his vast Estate in *Poland*, King *George* sent Lord *Carteret* his Ambassador to *Stockholm*, offering his Mediation to the Queen, and sent Sir *John Norris* with

with a Fleet of Ships to give a due Weight to it.

That Lord arriving by the Way of *Gottenburg* at *Stockholm* in *June*, first applied to the Prince and then to the Queen, to whom he presented a Memorial, *July 6*, O. S. desiring, "That the Losses sustained by the *British* Merchants to the Amount of 150,000 *L.* by the Depredations of the *Swedish* Privateers, might be examined, and Reparation made; and that the Prohibition of Navigation to the Ports of *Livonia* conquered by the *Czar* might be taken off." These friendly Proposals were relished; the Freedom of Navigation was granted, and Commissioners appointed to examine into the Losses complain'd of."

After adjusting Matters, a double Treaty was agreed to; the antient Alliance between the Two Kingdoms, which was so highly valued by the Monarchs of either Nation, particularly *Gustavus Adolphus*, his Daughter *Christina*, and *Charles X.* was renewed; the Prohibition of Trade with *Sweden* was taken off; the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden* were yielded to King *George*, in Consideration of a Million of Crowns, of Assistance against the *Czar*, and an annual Subsidy of 300,000 Crowns, unless Peace was obtained: And soon after another Treaty when much the same Terms was concluded with the K. of *Prussia*

where they were crowned
for

for the Cession of the District and Town of *Stetin* in *Pomerania*.

This being over, the Mediation of his *Britanick* Majesty with the Queen of *Sweden's* Acceptance of it was formally intimated, both by the Ambassador and Admiral, to the *Czar*, who expressed some Surprize at it, but did not absolutely refuse it: And to force his Terms upon the People, he published a long Manifesto; charging them with the Continuance of the War, while his Soldiers were putting all to Fire and Sword along the extended Coast of the Kingdom, and exercising the most brutal Cruelty; Thus, Fire was set to the Country Seat of *M. de Hopken*, Secretary of State; and two Women, endeavouring to extinguish the Flames on the Removal of the Enemy, who were scared by a false Alarm, were upon their Return so ill used that one was killed outright, and the other mortally wounded, 2000 of them frequently landed where only 200 were to oppose them; and tho' the poor Country upon the Coast to the *North* of the Capital, but particularly the *Illes*, that lay in such Numbers, felt an Enemy in their Bosom, yet the Savage Foe never durst wait for his Highness, for they fled at the very Approach of his Name; he cantoned his Army of 14,000 Foot and 6000 Horse along the Sea-Shore, and once at *Tesa* surprized them just as they Landed, and drove 5000 of them into the Water, where they were drowned; and at

Koffa

Koffa at the Head of 1300 he attacked a Corps of 5000, and after a single Discharge of the Artillery, he advanced upon them Sword in Hand at the Head of the Regiment of Guards, put them to Flight, and pursued them to their Gallies with a terrible Slaughter.

These Exploits of his Royal Highness, with the Arrival of Sir *John Norris* at *Stockholm* Sept. 1, ended the Campaign; he was received with repeated Acclamations, and next Day was visited by the Prince and *Ld. Carteret*; and soon after the Queen went on Board, was entertained at Dinner, and afterward with a Ball where she danced; and next Day sent a Week's fresh Provision for every Ship's Crew. Winter now coming on, the *British* Fleet returned, leaving the Principals in the Quarrel to prepare for War; and next Spring the Queen, from an unparell'd Instance of conjugal Affection, moved the States to confer the Royal Dignity upon her Husband, "to the Intent he might the better go on with his Enterprizes in their Favour with his usual Bravery and Conduct" The Proposal was after a short Time agreed to, and he was crowned with the utmost Splendor upon the 3d of *May* following, on which a Medal was struck, having on the one Side the Bust of the King with a proper Inscription; And on the Reverse, *Sacrum Virtutis Præmium*: The *British* Plenipotentiary was the first to compliment him, then the *Dutch* Ambassador,

"bassador, whom he assured in the most com-
 "plaisant Manner, "That as he had served
 "their High-Mightinesses, and had always
 "bore them the greatest Good-Will, his pre-
 "sent Advancement should be so far from
 "altering his Sentiments, that the same should
 "only be the Means of prompting him on all
 "Occasions to give them the most grateful
 "Testimonies of his Favour and Affection."
 The other Ambassadors followed in their
 Turn, and when the Senators and General
 Officers came to congratulate him, he assured
 them, that as they had done him the Ho-
 nour of making him King of so illustrious a
 Nation, he would treat them as Friends, and
 with all the Goodness of a Father.

Next Day he intimated his Accession to the
 Emperor of Germany, the Kings of *Great-
 Britain, Poland, France, Denmark and Prus-
 sia*, and of his own proper Motion, wrote to
 the Czar with his own Hand:

SIR and BROTHER,

"AS the QUEEN my Royal Consort has
 "with the Consent of the States ad-
 "vanced me to the Throne of *Sweden*, I
 "think I cannot do too much for those who
 "have so well deserved of me: The King-
 "dom is at Peace with all her Neighbours
 "except your Majesty, between whom and
 "her so bloody and cruel a War has so long
 "raged;

"raged; and I should think it the most au-
 "picious Beginning of my Reigo, if I could
 "bring about a Reconciliation between our
 "Two Crowns. I once served a Power
 "who was engaged with your Majesty by
 "the most solemn Treaties and by an in-
 "separable Interest; and as the System of
 "Politicks in *Sweden* is so far altered, I de-
 "sign to trade in your Majesty's Steps in this
 "Particular; then expecting that you will be
 "of the same Sentiments with me, let me
 "desire of You to cause all Hostilities to cease,
 "and so convince the World, that you are as
 "desirous of Peace, as active in prosecuting
 "War.

I am, Sir and Brother,

Sir and Brother,

Your affectionate Brother,

FREDERIC.

Col. *Mark Wintemberg* the Bearer, made a
 short Speech, informing the *Czar* of the
 King's Accession to the Throne, and of his
 particular Esteem for him, with whom he de-
 sired to conclude a firm and lasting Peace, and
 maintain a constant Friendship. The *Czar*
 declared his Willingness on his Part, and af-
 ter entertaining the Ambassador with the
 Sight of his Yards, Docks, Ships, Gallies,
 Palaces

Palaces and Troops, he admitted him to a private Audience and then dismissed him with a suitable and respectful Answer.

In the mean while, Sir *John Norris* arriv'd in the Sound before the *Russian* Fleet could put to Sea, and in very precise Terms, notified; "to all the Ministers and Generals of *Muscovy*, the Offers of his Master's Mediation," which the *Czar* was determined to refuse; for having formed an Army of 80,000 Men behind the Trenches of *Ab*, besides a flying Camp in the different Parts of *Finland*, he went to *Cronstot* and *Revel*, to hasten the Equipment of his Fleet and Gallies, in order to impose upon the *Swedes* his own Terms; and that he might omit nothing, like another *Jugurtha*, he dispersed Gold among the Senators, one of whom told the Queen, that if she did not accept the Conditions proposed, she would not be three Weeks Queen of *Sweden*, to which she replied that "she would rather not be so, than receive the Terms the *Czar* would impose upon her."

The *Swedes* took fresh Courage after the Coronation of their new King, and on the 7th of *August* their Fleet went to attack that of the *Czar*, but drawing too near the Shore, four of their Frigates fastened upon the Sand and were seized, and the Crews conducted with them in Triumph to *Petersburg*.

Brigadier *Mengden* embarked at *Vasa* in *Fintland*, and landed at *Uma* in *Lapland*, with

with 5000 Men, burnt the Town, where were several Magazines ; and penetrating into the Country he destroyed it miserably, then returned before any Troops could arrive to oppose him. Hostilities ending, the *British* Fleet returned back, but in the Spring it again arrived, and joined the *Swedish* under Admiral *Spaar*: The contending Parties were now for Peace, for the *Czar* had returned the King of *Sweden*'s Compliment, and first sent Gen. *Romanzoff*, then Prince *Miserski*, to *Stockholm*, where they were so extremely well treated that Preliminaries were agreed on, a Place for the Conferences was appointed, and on the 30th of *August*, at *Nieustadt*, a Peace was concluded, by which *Livonia*, *Southern*, *Carrelia*, *Ingria*, with the Isles of *Oesel* and *Drageo*, were ceded to the *Czar*, who gave the King of *Sweden* 2,000,000 Rixdollars to repair the Damages thro' Burnings and other Ways. This Peace procured to the *Czar* the Name of *Father of his Country*; and to the King, *The Deliverer of Sweden*. For now, Multitudes who were scattered thro' the different Parts of *Russia*, returned, the *Swedish* Prisoners were released, and those who were expensive to the State were discharged: Not only the Money obtained from the *Czar*, but vast Sums from *Hesse-Cassel* were distributed among the Sufferers; the Woods were newly planted, the Towns like a *Phoenix* rising out of the Ashes, became more magnificent than before:

before: The Mines were repaired, new Veins were discovered, Proclamations were published for the encouraging of Workmen, one of whom found out a Method of extracting more Ore in four Hours than hitherto had been practicable in twenty Days; two *East-India* Companies were set up, foreign Manufactures were prohibited, but Foreigners were encouraged to settle among them, and *Calvinism* was introduced; above one fifth Part of the Country was improved, vast Heaths were turned into Fields of Cabbage, Parsnips and Turnips; prodigious Lakes were drain'd and made to bear Barley and Rye.

As the King, the States and People were devoted to domestic Business, and did not concern themselves in foreign Affairs, except by good Offices, I shall hasten to a Period, by relating some Part of his Conduct in private Life.

In the Year 1722, when a young Fellow was taken up and secured for giving himself out to be the Son of *Charles XII.* who he said was in Prison, and whom he demanded to be released; the King desired he might be brought before him: No sooner did the *Pretender* appear in his Presence, than he fainted away, till raised up by the King, who said, "he was a Youth of a Royal Spirit," and dismiss'd him with a handsome Present.

In the Year 1735, when the *French* King's Astronomers who in Consequence of an Observation

servation that *Pendulums* moved slower at the
Equator than at the *Poles*, came into Sir *Isaac*
Newton's Opinion, that the Earth was round-
 est and broadest there, a Deputation was sent
 from the *Royal Academy*, to measure a *De-*
gree at the *Pole*, and so to determine the true
 Figure of the Earth. *M. de Maupertius* and
M. de Clairault, sailed for *Stockholm*, where
 being introduced to the King, he told them,
 That he highly applauded their Scheme, talk'd
 surprisingly upon the Matter, and said, That
 he had been for a long time of Opinion, that
 the Earth resembled a *Turnip*: He sent *Dr.*
Celsius, Professor of *Mathematicks* at *Upsal*,
 with them; and from his own Stores ordered
 them Provisions and a flat-bottom'd Vessel for
 holding their Instruments, and at parting said,
 "Gentlemen, I highly applaud your Design,
 "but would chuse rather to be in all the Bat-
 "tles and Sieges I ever was, than encounter
 "so rigorous a Climate; and yet, if the Affairs
 "of State could admit my Absence, I would
 "have accompanied you in your Voyage".
 Accordingly they set Sail, taking the Latitudes
 of several Places upon the same Parallel, and
 correcting others; particularly that of *Torne*
in Lapland, as observed by the Astronomers of
Charles XI. Anno 1694, accompanied by that
 King in Person. Having executed their De-
 sign, they communicated their Observations to
 the *Royal Academy* at *Paris* and to the most
 celebrated Mathematicians in *Europe*, among

whom was the learned Mr. *M^r Laurin*, who on the 9th of *June*, 1746, five Days before he died, calculated from these Experiments, that the Diameter of the *Æquator* was to the Earth's Axis as 122 to 121 nearly. *Anno* 1738, contracting an Ague, he resigned the *Reigns* of Government into the Hands of the Queen, but recovering, he again returned and retained them. It was during his Retirement from Business, that the *French* Influence prevailed at *Stockholm*, for in the Senate and Council he always thwarted their Schemes, and declared himself on the Side of the Maritime Powers.

Anno 1741, a Difference broke out between *Russia* and *Sweden*, in Order to advance the Royal Family of *Holstein* to these Two Monarchies, in both which the Scheme was oppos'd: For *Frederick* Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, who is married to a Princess of *Britain*, was set up against the Duke of *Holstein*, Grandson to *Peter the Great*, supported by *Russia* and the Court of *Versailles*; but notwithstanding the joint Efforts of these, the Prince of *Hesse* on the Day of Election came within two Votes of his Rival, who at that Time could not accept, as he had been declared Successor to the Throne of *Russia* then at War with the *Swedes*; for the artful *M. de Laurmarie*, had the principal Members of the Senate and the Count *de Leuenbaup* then Marshal of the *Diet* in his Pay, while the Popu-

lace.

lace were amused by the endearing Prospect of regaining their Provinces, and being avenged on *Russia* for destroying their Country.

War was declared in *July*, and the Troops advanced as far as *Wilmanstrand*, where on the 24th of *August*, a smart Engagement happened between 20,000 *Muscovites* commanded by Marshal *Lascey*, an *Irish* Gentleman, and about 13,000 *Swedes*, under Major-General *Wrangel*.

The Marshal by Eight in the Morning, observed them posted on the Side of a Hill with 13 Pieces of Cannon: After advising with Lieutenant-General *James Keith*, * he advanced with the Artillery at the Head of the Grenadiers, while the other marched up against the Right Wing of the Enemy; between whom and him arose an obstinate Engagement that lasted six Hours; during which Time, the *Swedes* broke thro' *Lascey's* Corps, took his Cannon and turned them upon him and made him retire. Every thing being in Disorder, General *Keith* suddenly fetch'd a Compass about the Enemy with 5000 Dragoons, attacked them in Flank, broke and pursued them into *Wilmanstrandt*, which he entered so hastily, that the Mines which the Garrison sprung proved fatal to themselves.

* This Nobleman, at present a Field Marshal in the *Prussian* Armies, is perhaps, an Officer of as much Bravery and Conduct as ever went into a Field.

selves. The *Russians* were now so enraged that they put all to the Sword, till the General interposed, and gave Quarters to 1200 Men. The *Swedish* Right Wing observing the Fate of their Left, abandoned their Advantage and retired in good Order with the Loss of 2000 killed and as many wounded, among whom was M. *Wrangel* himself.

The News of this Defeat being speedily brought to *Stockholm*, with the Account of the Murder of Major *Sinclair* upon the Borders of *Silesia*, in his Way to *Turkey*, enraged the *Swedes*; and the King, who was always against the War, declared his full Resolution to command his Troops in Person, which had he done, perhaps there had been another Event.

The Counsellors in the Interest of *France*, were terrified to trust him with their Armies, knowing that with 30,000 Men, he could have made a Stand against the whole *Russian* Empire. While the Populace were concerned for the King, their Deliverer and Friend, the *Diet* unanimously implored him not: "to expose the Remainder of so heroick a Life to the doubtful Fortune of War, and the fatal Accidents of a rigorous Climate, but to have Patience at least for a Year." This Remonstrance, joined to the Sollicitations of his amiable *Ulrica*, prevailed upon him. Marshal *Lewenbaupt* went over to *Finland* and advanced upon the Territories of *Russia*, where

in

in November, he opened the unparalleled Revolution of deposing the *Grand Duchess* and her Son *Juan*, and advancing *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Peter the Great*.

This Event brought about by the Neighbourhood of *M. de Lewenhaupt*, he immediately published a Manifesto, setting forth, "That he was only come with an Army to "relieve the *Russian Empire* from the Encroachments of *Foreigners*." A Suspension of Arms was proclaimed, but in Summer, 1742, Hostilities commenced; and while *Petersburgh* was shut up, and several *Russian Vessels* destroyed, *Lewenhaupt* retired to *Helsingford*, where, not out of Necessity, but Policy, he concluded a most dishonourable Treaty by which the *Swedes* were allowed to return with their Small-Arms, while the *Russians* retained their Cannon, overrun *Finland* and even *Aland* itself; to recover which, the King sent Col. *Mark Wirtemberg*, who surprized the Enemy, and retook the Spoil they had made, and made a great many Prisoners, whose Officers were conducted to the Royal Palace and dined with the King, which laudable Example was followed by the Populace, who offered little Presents to the private Men as they passed along.

Anno 1747, when a *Scots Physician*, had entered into (or rather contrived) a Scheme for setting aside the Prince Successor, and introducing One by whom he might make his Fortune. The Doctor was tried and condemned

denied to die, and the Sentence being re-
 ported to the King and Council, All went
 for Executing except the KING who
 urged, That he was a Stranger and ought
 to be spared; but the Stream was so strong,
 that he was obliged at last to yield; and just
 when going to sign the Warrant for his Exe-
 cution, he insisted that he should be beheaded;
 out of Honour to the King's Name. For,
 said he, "That illustrious People have
 taught the Swedes the use of Swords. My-
 self have known many Gentlemen and brave
 Men among them, and, with the Dukes of
 Mantua and Argyr, charged the French
 at Malplaquet, though three Times re-
 vanced. And as this unfortunate Gen-
 tleman lived near the Duke of Gordon's
 Estate, (which last worthy Nobleman was
 my particular Friend) I think it my great
 Favour to honour him so far; and sure I
 am, That was my Brother Charles alive,
 he would be of my Opinion. For it is well
 known, that when whole Troops of Rus-
 sians have been cut to Pieces, if either a
 Scotch or Englishman was found among
 them, he surely was spared. The whole
 Council agreed, and the Duke was behead-
 ed accordingly.

Thus lived this Great Man, who on the
 25th of March, 1751, departed this life,
 leaving the Kingdom in perfect Tranquillity.

When religion and morality were in a
 declining state, the King of Sweden, who was
 a Lutheran, introduced the Catholic Religion
 into his Kingdom.



